

FACULTY OF EDUCATION, CHARLES UNIVERSITY PRAGUE

Department of English Language and Literature

BILINGUAL ENGLISH-CZECH DICTIONARY OF SWIMMING
TECHNIQUE TERMINOLOGY AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS
OF ITS TERMS

(Diploma thesis)

PŘEKLADOVÝ ANGLICKO-ČESKÝ SLOVNÍK Z OBLASTI TECHNIKY
PLAVÁNÍ A KVALITATIVNÍ ANALÝZA JEHO TERMÍNŮ

(Diplomová práce)

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Acknowledgements: terminology, terminography, glossary, swimming technique, qualitative analysis

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KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA: termín, terminologie, terminografie, glosář, technika plavání, kvalitativní analýza

ABSTRAKT

Cílem této práce bylo zpracování překladového anglicko-českého slovníku z oblasti techniky plavání. Získaná terminologie byla zpracována do dvou slovníků. Ze získané terminologie vytvořila autorka překladový slovník, kde jsou termíny seřazeny abecedně, a slovník, kde jsou termíny seřazeny podle sémantických polí. Teoretická část předkládá kvalitativní analýzu plavecké terminologie. Slovník je určen k praktickému využití na Katedře plavání Fakulty tělesné výchovy a sportu v Praze, pedagogům, trenérům, studentům, ale také překladatelům a tlumočnickům, kteří se zabývají plaveckou terminologií.

KEYWORDS: term, terminology, terminography, glossary, swimming technique, qualitative analysis

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INTRODUCTION

The idea of compiling an English-Czech glossary of swimming terminology came from the author's friend, Jiří Baláš, who created a French-Czech glossary, covering terms of mountaineering, climbing and other mountain activities. The idea was supported also by the fact that the author is a student of the English language and literature at the Faculty of Education (PedFa) and the Physical Education at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports (FTVS). Also, the author chose swimming because of her swimming background and experience that she gained in the course of swimming competitively for ten years.

The Department of Swimming at FTVS welcomed the idea, since up to the present no such dictionary of swimming terminology has been available, nor in most cases have the Czech equivalents of the terms that occur in swimming been available in general bilingual dictionaries.

The author believes that the present glossary will be of practical use to experts, lecturers, students, coaches, swimmers and other people dealing with the English and Czech terminology of swimming.

No dictionary is absolutely correct and reliable. The glossary of swimming technique is the first of its kind, therefore any suggestions will lead to its improvement.

1. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The present work deals with qualitative analysis of the terminology of swimming technique. This chapter provides background on swimming as well as on terminology and terminography.

1.1. Swimming

This chapter monitors the development of swimming and points out some interesting facts in its past and recent history. Then it briefly depicts the current situation of swimming in the Czech Republic and the success of Czech swimmers in international competitions. Eventually, it focuses on the categorization of swimming, with particular emphasis on swimming technique and related sciences.

1.1.2. The early days of swimming

"Many animals have an innate ability to swim, but for early humans, swimming was vital for survival: it allowed them to cross bodies of water, sneak up on foes or prey, escape from enemies or predators, and save themselves and others from drowning. Archeologists generally agree that swimming skills developed early and independently in many different cultures. No one knows, of course, who the first human swimmers were or what their first stroke was, but probably the stroke they initially mastered was the one that is used by most animals and is still learned by most human beginners: the 'dog paddle'. In the past the Romans were great proponents of swimming. Julius Caesar prided himself on his ability to swim and often challenged others to follow. Legend has it that whenever a river obstructed the advance of Caesar's army, he himself was the first one in and the first one out at the other end, all the time urging his men on. Since these early days, swimming has always remained a major sport." (Zumerchik, 1997:488)

1.1.2. Swimming today

"Over the past few decades, swimmers have shown an amazing ability to break records – even more so than runners. Olympic record times have declined at a faster

rate for swimming than for any other clocked sport. It is interesting to compare world record times set by 100-meter swimmers and 400-meter sprinters. From 1960 to 1996, male sprinters reduced their Olympic record times by 1.41 seconds, while male swimmers reduced their Olympic record times by 6.46 seconds.” (Zumerchik, 1997:488)

Zumerchik (489-490) further explains that one factor is that there have been revolutionary advances in swimming technique over the past 20 years. The earlier technique of “slash and splash” has given way to modern smooth, serpentine stroke mechanics. Sports scientists have developed a far more accurate and complete understanding of the complexities of moving efficiently through water. This understanding has been transferred to swimmers and coaches in the form of better ways to use hands, arms, and feet. In the 1990’s, swimmers were continuing to make advances in moving through water quickly and efficiently – learning to model themselves on sleek, high-speed powerboats rather than on plodding paddleboats.

1.1.3. Swimming in the Czech Republic

At present, with the overall advances and developments in swimming technique, it is very difficult to become a world-class swimmer for someone from a small country like the Czech Republic. Nevertheless the Czech swimming team discovered in the past years a few talents who now rank among the elite swimmers in the world. By setting new national, European and even World records, they have not only raised the reputation of Czech swimming in the world, but also received attention from the media and public in the Czech Republic. Some of the best Czech swimmers are—Ilona Hlavackova (the best Czech swimmer, a national and European record holder), Daniel Malek, Kvetoslav Svoboda, Kristyna Kynerova and others. It is worth noting that for the first time in the history, the Czech swimming team formed two relay teams, which competed in the Summer Olympic Games in Athens 2004. In other words, the number of world-class swimmers in the Czech Republic has rapidly risen in the past years and illustrates the qualities and potential of Czech swimming.

1.1.4. Categorization of swimming

1.1.4.1. Swimming technique

For terminological purposes we will categorize swimming into three main branches – swimming technique, training methods and teaching methods (didactics). The present work deals just with the first branch – swimming technique. Swimming technique is one of the most significant components of the swimming performance. The other main components include, for example, psychological and physiological factors, the terminology of which could be dealt with in a further project focusing on training methods.

The area of swimming technique includes not only the technique of the four main swimming strokes – butterfly, backstroke, breaststroke and freestyle, but also turns and starts. Eventually, we will further divide swimming technique into competitive and noncompetitive technique.

1.1.4.2. Related sciences

As we claimed earlier, revolutionary advances in swimming technique are the result of more accurate and complete understanding of the complexities of moving efficiently through water. In other words, thorough knowledge of related sciences, namely the branches of physics dealing with the laws of physics in a water environment - hydrodynamics and hydrostatics, is essential. Another important related science is anatomy, which studies individual components of the body and their movements. The technique of swimming also is closely associated with the International Swimming Federation (FINA) swimming rules, where individual techniques, events and an overall management of international competitions are defined.

1.2. Secondary literature

1.2.1. Diploma theses

Before the author started to collect terms for the glossary she has made a research in order to find works dealing with similar topic. She found two valuable diploma theses. The first thesis was by Jitka Velichová at the Department of English language and literature, focusing on the terminology of agriculture, namely on grassland management. The aim of her work was to compile an English-Czech glossary of grassland management terms, to classify the terms paying special attention to terminologised and metaphorised words and illustrating the use of the glossary in the teaching of languages for specific purposes.

The second thesis was written by Jiří Baláš for the Department of Outdoor Sports at the Faculty of Sports and Physical Education, compiling a French-Czech glossary of climbing terminology and analyzing the importance of French climbing in Europe and the impact of French terminology on the climbing world. Although both themes have semantically nothing in common, the methods of the works are the same – compiling terms for glossaries from excerpts.

1.2.2. Books

For theoretical background of Czech terminology, a book by Běla Poštolková et al. “*O české terminologii*”, in which they characterize specialized terminology and shows the status of terminology in the Czech language system, was chosen. Poštolková et al. analyze the need of a coherent system in Czech terminology, the morphological, semantic and syntactic creation of terms and the features specialized terms possess. Eventually, they describe various types of terminological dictionaries, including the type used in the present work – bilingual English-Czech dictionary.

“*Technika plaveckých způsobů*” is a key book at the Department of Swimming for the study of swimming technique. It describes the technique of all four strokes – butterfly, backstroke, breaststroke and freestyle, as well as the techniques of turns and starts and hydrodynamic principles. It covers theoretical knowledge and specialized swimming terms that students should acquire in the first semester of compulsory swimming lessons. Therefore, “*Technika plaveckých způsobů*” was used as one of

the main theoretical sources for studying Czech swimming terminology. The terminology was then adopted in the glossary when searching for adequate equivalents. However, although the book is valued for its content, the terminology in the book is found controversial among theoreticians and practitioners because of its long descriptions, difficult perception and non-usability in practice. These words will be highlighted in the glossary in blue.

Another book taken as a source of Czech swimming terminology is the latest book produced by the Department of Swimming – “*Plavání*”. The book serves not only for the students of physical education and sport but also for the public. Although its content does not cover swimming technique in as much depth as the previously mentioned book, it is more user-friendly. It contains terminology which is amenable to people who are interested in swimming, but outside the academic ground including many coaches and swimmers.

1.2.3. Internet sources

Internet sources included the translation of the FINA swimming rules from the year 2001 „*Pravidla plavání*“, and, both as primary and secondary literature, *glossaries of swimming terminology* taken from six different sources. These glossaries were designed by different swim clubs in the USA in order to help new swimmers and their parents understand the jargon of competitive swimming. The explanations of terms helped in precise understanding of some English terms and thus helped in their translation.

Because of the lack of books and information dealing with sports terminology, Internet sources were chosen. An interesting work on sports terminology and its development from the 1970s in Spain was *Sports terminology: experiences, needs and proposals of actions* (<http://www.eaft-aet.net/actes/Schwarz.html>). The author, Erica Schwarz, heads the Sports Documentation and Information Service, Higher Sports Council of Spain and is a collaborating professor at the Universitas Complutensis Madrid teaching Lexicology and Semantics, translation of German texts into Spanish and applied terminology. In the 1970s, she worked as a full-time translator of different types of texts dealing with physical education, sport and sports sciences. In the course of her work, she came across problems arising from the lack of a controlled terminology in the field. Since then, her interest has been in the

improvement of sports terminology in Spain. It seems that the current situation of sports terminology in the Czech Republic reflects the same problems that Spain had thirty years ago. She says that „*At that time, little specific lexicographical and terminological resources including Spanish language were available, wherefore the translators had to use other aids such as parallel texts existing in Spanish or consult experts in the different sports or theoretic sports related disciplines*“. She also gives useful bibliographical references from which the link on Pointer Final Report of University of Surrey on terminology and terminography (section 1 and section 4) work would be of interest.

(<http://www.computing.surrey.ac.uk/ai/pointer/report/section1.html>)

1.2.4. Dictionaries

The most recent terminography work dealing with various sports has been a Contemporary English-Czech dictionary of sporting terms (*Moderní anglicko-český slovník sportovních výrazů*) published in 2003. It features the following on the cover:

“The dictionary is the first of its kind published in the Czech Republic and is designed for those who come into contact with English sports terminology. It includes a large variety of sports...including sports typically British and American, such as cricket, bowls and American football. It also maps new “extreme” sports terminology of which is mainly slang. In the final section it brings general expressions used in sport.”

The dictionary also includes a section devoted to swimming terminology. Although it covers terms from all the branches (see chapter 1.1.4.1.), including archaic expressions, regional varieties, e.g. US, BR, AUS, and a small percentage of slang words, the presentation of each branch is very small and includes only some basic expressions. We must mention that some Czech equivalents used in the dictionary do not correspond with the terminology currently used by experts. Examples of the ambivalences will be shown later (see chapter 4.3.5.)

The second example of a bilingual dictionary dealing with sports is A concise Czech-English and English-Czech dictionary of gymnastic and sporting terms (*Stručný česko-anglický a anglicko-český slovník tělocvičných a sportovních výrazů*) published in 1948. The dictionary comprises rather dated Czech as well as English expressions. Since the aim of our glossary is to map the contemporary swimming language, this dictionary has not been of particular importance.

1.3. Terminology and terms

This chapter focuses on terminology and terms, their position within the language system, their definitions and characteristics. Special attention is paid to the theoretical background of the quality of terms and to non-standard terms, mainly slang and professionalisms.

1.3.1. Terminology and its definition

According to the POINTER Project (<http://www.computing.surrey.ac.uk/ai/pointer/report/section1.html>), terminology is inextricably linked with specialist knowledge and hence with special languages or languages for special purposes (LSP). In their work the authors adopt two pragmatic definitions of terminology. The first is concerned with its function: *"It is the study of special-language words or terms associated with particular areas of specialist knowledge"*, the second with the organization of terminological work: *"It is a structured set of concepts and their designations (graphical symbols, terms, phraseological units, etc.) in a specific subject field."*

1.3.2. Term, concept and designation

From the two above given definitions, we can see that the terms "term", "concept" and "designation" are closely related.

Poštoľková et al.'s (24) definition of a term says: *"A term is a designation of a concept in the set of concepts of some scientific or technical field."*

By "designation" they understand a language designation, which can be represented by a word or a set of words, but also by various symbols (e.g. numbers).

By "concept" they understand the important and unique features of the object, which they try to designate.

Unlike regular words (lexemes), terms mostly represent one designation for one concept. This fact reveals one important feature of the term and that is its unambiguousness (jednoznačnosť). Another characteristic of the term Poštoľková et al. state, is its conceptuality (pojmovosť), intellectuality, stylistic neutrality and the lack of affective meaning.

Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language gives the following definition of "term": *"A word or expression designative of a definite conception. 'A word or expression that has a precisely limited meaning in certain relations and uses, or is peculiar to a science, art, profession, or the like.'"*

Velichová (1999:11) concludes that the semantic conception emphasizes the definiteness, exactness and unambiguity of the term, in other words its precisely delimited meaning. In view of its function, the term is described as a means of efficient communication of a group of people about a specific topic of human activity.

1.3.3. Terminology in the language system

Poštolková et al. (1983:9) divide a language into two main codes – standard (spisovná) and non-standard (nespisovná). The non-standard includes, for instance, local dialects and sociolects, e.g. slang, jargon, argot, therefore language variants, which do not, for some reason, follow the rules of the standard language. The standard language, on the other hand, distinguishes itself by a fixed system of grammar and a fixed, but constantly growing, system of lexis. Terminology represents one of the most important parts of the standard code.

1.3.4. Non-standard terms in terminology – slang and professionalisms

An interesting aspect in terminology consists in its use of non-standard terms, namely slang and professionalisms.

Actually, in scientific texts we can find words that possess features of the terms, but are not standardized and for some reason are not considered suitable. An example is the unsuitable word *zrnitost* as opposed to the standardized *rozlozeni zm*. These unsuitable "terms" are usually marked in a dictionary by such labels as *slang*, *rarely*, *informal*, etc. (31).

Poštolková et al. (32) pay particular attention to the difference between slang and professionalism.

Professionalisms mostly occur as one-word synonyms or substitutes for long descriptive terms. They usually appear in the form of a one-word derivation, compound word, nominative adjective, abbreviated term or borrowing. In fact, they embody the economy of expression. Unlike slang, their formation processes are

according to the rules of the standard language, and, if used as terms, they are stylistically neutral and devoid of any expressive character. Therefore, if professionalisms occur frequently enough in the technical language they may push standardized descriptive terms out of use (e.g. *technicke vybaveni pocitace – hardware*).

On the other hand, slang expressions may never become part of the standard language. This is because of their stylistically colored and expressive character, which conflicts with the rationality and intellectuality of scientific style. Slang expressions are distinctive, for they use unusual speech sounds (*lajsna, vercajk*), slang endings in derivatives (*trandak*), etc.

Poštolková et al. particularly call for marking the distinction carefully in the dictionaries, not just using the same quantifier “slang” for both the phenomena. Otherwise the stylistic differences between slang and professionalisms are blurred.

1.3.5. Characteristic (quality) of the terms

In order to analyze terminology in terms of its quality we need a more detailed description of the terms' characteristics. Poštolková et al. (62) further specify the quality of terms and divide them into seven main groups according to their:

- ◆ stability (ustálenost) and systemic character (systémovost)
- ◆ internationality and transparency of meaning
(mezinárodnost a významová průzračnost)
- ◆ exactness (přesnost) and word-formation productivity (nosnost)
- ◆ notional (nacionálnost) and affective meaning (expresivnost)
- ◆ single term (jednojmennost) and range of terms (synonymita)
- ◆ monosemy (monosemantic words) and polysemy (polysemantic words)
(jednoznačnost a víceznačnost)
- ◆ structure (ústrojnost) and function (úkonnost)

For the present work only four will be relevant: exactness and word-formation productivity, single term and range of terms, monosemy and polysemy and structure and function.

1.3.5.1. Exactness and word-formation productivity

The attempt to create as exact designation of a concept as possible results in coining terms that are too descriptive, long and ponderous (e.g. *vinuta krabice s hlinikovou folii, kovovym vikem a dnem*). Such terms are, therefore, usually used in catalogues, norms, and regulations; i.e. everywhere where a precise, usually descriptive term is essential. The disadvantage of multi-word terms is that it is difficult to employ them in a text and also, they are difficult to perceive and process. As a result, there is a tendency to shorten the descriptive terms - in other words, to coin one-word designations. They are subjected to further terminological derivations and are economical. For instance, we cannot form an adjective from the expression *zdanlivy odpor*, but from its international synonym *impedance* we can easily form *impedantni*. This quality of a term is called word-formation productivity.

1.3.5.2. Single term and range of terms

In general, terminological synonyms, variants of the terms and spelling or pronunciation doublets are considered to be a disadvantage - first, for the authors of scientific texts, who tend to use all the synonyms without regard for their stylistic or other use; second, for the authors of terminological works, who must cross-reference (e.g. *aluminium* – viz *hlinik*). Frequently, the original synonymous expressions also shift their meanings.

Of the different kinds of synonyms, the most tolerated pairs are:

- 1) international term – domestic term
- 2) explicit (descriptive) term – implicit (non-descriptive) term

The first pair is important because of its different stylistic quality. The international terms are used in academic insider talk, the domestic terms prevail in academic outsider sphere. The explicit and implicit terms are employed according to the context or possibly also the communicative situation.

In other cases, there is a tendency to eradicate unnecessary synonyms. Still the stability of the terms and their extent of being established must be taken into account.

1.3.5.3. Monosemantic words and polysemy

Theoretically, in the ideal state, one term designates only one concept, i.e., it is monosemantic. In reality, this state is impossible to reach. Luckily, the ideal is not indispensable. Yet, it is important for the clarity of communication that the terms are unambiguous (monosemantic) within a particular field and/or fields related. For example, the same term *expo* is used in various fields (photography, literary science, organization of exhibitions), naturally having different meanings. On the other hand, polysemantic words, or words having more than one meaning, within one field can cause difficulties in the transparency of communication.

According to Arnold (1973:118) polysemy in general is characteristic of most words in many languages and especially in English due to its monosyllabic character and predominance of root words.

1.3.5.4. Structure and function

In order for a term to become standardized, its structure must be in accordance with the norms of the standard language. However, in terminology, exceptions do exist. They usually result from specific needs of the technical language. In other words, to tolerate and adopt exceptions in the standard language we must not only pay attention to the structure of the word, but also to its function. If a word functions well and long enough in the technical communication, it becomes stylistically neutral and it must be tolerated. A typical example is the standardization of professionalisms.

1.4. Terminography and specialized dictionaries

This short chapter deals with terminography and its definition. It also provides the characteristic and structure of specialized dictionaries and their entries.

1.4.1. Terminography

The authors of the POINTER Project (<http://www.computing.surrey.ac.uk/ai/pointer/report/section1.html>) explain that terminography is concerned exclusively with compiling collections of the vocabulary of special languages. The output of its work may be known by a number of different names – “terminology”, “specialized vocabulary”, “glossary”, and so on.

They also believe that high quality terminologies should be in some sense concept-based, reflecting the fact that terms which they contain map out an area of specialist knowledge, i.e. an area of knowledge highly constrained and therefore more amenable to a conceptual organization. As we explained earlier (see chapter 1.2.1.), the relations between the concepts, which the terms represent, are the main organizing principles of terminological work. This conceptually based work is usually presented in a thesaurus type structure. The dictionary organized conceptually may also be represented alphabetically.

1.4.2. Specialized dictionaries

POINTER Project provides a concept of a specialized dictionary or LSP dictionary in a broad sense:

- ♦ monolingual and multilingual (the majority of dictionaries are bilingual dictionaries)
- ♦ alphabetical and systematic
- ♦ with and without phraseological information
- ♦ with and without definitions
- ♦ restricted to one subject field or covering several subject fields
- ♦ normative or descriptive

1.4.2.1. The structure of specialized dictionaries

As the authors of the Pointer Project further point out, the structure of terminological entries in specialized dictionaries varies considerably from one specialized dictionary to another. The authors claim that the terminological entry ideally should contain:

- ♦linguistic information: term or phrase, abbreviation, variants, morphological, syntactical and phraseological information
- ♦conceptual information: subject field, definition, scope note, thesaurus-type links between concepts (entries)
- ♦pragmatic information: context, collocations, usage notes
- ♦foreign language equivalent(s) and associated information (in bilingual and multilingual dictionaries)

The typical feature of terminologies, in comparison to general-language dictionaries, is that the terms represent open-class words, i.e. nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc. Other word classes including grammatical words may appear as components of the terms or as parts of the collocations or phrases.

2. AIMS OF THE PRESENT WORK

The aim of the present work was to compile a dictionary of the terminology of swimming technique based on the analysis of secondary literature and the latest texts dealing with the given field in order to create an up-to-date bilingual dictionary. The dictionary was meant to be designed for practical use at the Department of Swimming at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport (hereinafter only FTVS) in Prague, for the lecturers and coaches as well as for the students specializing in swimming, who need to work with English written literature to gain the latest information. In addition, it may be of help to foreign and Erasmus/Socrates students, who take compulsory swimming lessons and exams at the faculty. In fact, the glossary covers terminology used in the first semester (winter term) of compulsory swimming education at FTVS. Finally, it will also be a help to the translators and interpreters dealing with the swimming terminology.

The importance of creating such a glossary bottoms from the fact that to this date, there has not been compiled any such glossary yet. Unfortunately, this has had a negative effect on the quality and unity of the swimming terminology. Therefore the second aim of this terminological work is to make a qualitative analysis of the swimming terminology compiled and to point out its lack of unity.

3. METHODS

The methods used in the present work were determined by the aims of the work – to compile a dictionary of terminology of swimming technique and related sciences. By means of excerpting literature (see chapter 3.1.), a set of terms concerning swimming technique and related sciences has been obtained. These terms provided with Czech equivalents, were compiled into a Czech – English glossary. Adequate Czech meanings were searched in both general and specialized dictionaries. If an appropriate Czech meaning was not available, it was determined from discussions with specialists (see chapter 3.2.) and particular swimming literature written in Czech (see chapter 1.2.2.).

From the terms excerpted two types of glossaries were created: 1. a bilingual English – Czech glossary alphabetically ordered and 2. a conceptually ordered glossary, where terms were selected according to their semantic fields (see chapter). Altogether, we obtained over one thousand entries, including the collocations.

3.1. Excerpted texts – the Primary sources

The literature the terms were excerpted from came predominantly from the USA and GB. Two books were chosen which dealt with swimming technique and related sciences: "Swimming" was of British origin and "Swimming and Diving" of American origin. These two books contain quite a comprehensive description of swimming technique and therefore a large source of the specialized terminology. The latter book also contained a glossary (i.e. terms with short explanations). It was useful for a more precise understanding of the terms. Both books were user-friendly composed designed for the use of specialists as well as non-competitive public. We could see a similar approach in the Czech book "Plavání". The amount of material studied covers over one hundred pages.

An important part of the excerption work consisted in analyzing articles from specialized American magazines, "Swimming Technique" published quarterly and "Swimming World and Junior Swimmer" published monthly. The articles of these magazines reported on the latest news and research in swimming technique and related sciences and therefore the latest terminology including also some jargon

words. For our purposes all relevant articles from the years 2005, 2004 and 2003 were examined. Thus, over thirty-five pages were studied altogether.

To compile the terminology dealing with competition and pool facilities, as well as swimming technique, we used the latest *FINA Swimming Rules 2002-2005* found at the FINA website (<http://www.fina.org/swimrules.html>).

The last primary sources were specialized dictionaries, glossaries and encyclopedias dealing with swimming. Two sources were already mentioned, namely the bilingual *Contemporary English-Czech dictionary of sporting terms* and the six *glossaries of swimming terminology* found on the Internet. In addition, an *Encyclopedia of sports sciences* with its swimming section was analyzed and consulted, covering twenty pages.

We can see that the analyzed literature represents mainly the area of competitive swimming but also partly covers the area of noncompetitive swimming. Altogether the number of items, i.e. excerpted terms, their collocations and phrases exceeds a thousand.

3.2. Consulting experts

As stated above, consultation with experts was essential when adequate Czech meanings were available neither in dictionaries nor in swimming literature.

In order for the terminology to gain as much objectivity as possible, experts representing two spheres of swimming were chosen:

- 1) the scientific sphere
- 2) the practical sphere

All the representatives rank among the best in their fields in the Czech Republic, therefore their knowledge of the theme and terminology could be considered as binding, even so, presumably, some degree of idiolect could not be eliminated.

The scientific sphere was represented by Ivana Felgrova, a lecturer at the Department of swimming at FTVS. Her specialization includes research, publishing and lecturing on the theory of swimming, with particular emphasis on the breaststroke technique, and teaching compulsory practical swimming lessons at FTVS. Currently,

she also coaches Sandra Kazikova, a top-class swimmer and member of the Czech swimming team. Therefore, we may consider her as a representative of the scientific sphere as well as the practical sphere. It was interesting to spot the problems arising when trying to find only one Czech equivalent for one English term. Actually, in certain cases, it was impossible for a couple of reasons. First, there were pragmatic and stylistic differences of the terms used in the two spheres. Second, surprisingly, there were inconsistencies in the terminology used among the scientists themselves. This was, of course, the most difficult obstacle when searching for the adequate equivalents.

As the term suggests, the practical sphere involves coaches and swimmers.

Marketa Kaplanova was the coach mainly consulted. Apart from coaching in the Bohemians swimming club and teaching in Pripotocni Swimming High School in Prague; she also frequently is invited to make TV commentaries on international swimming competitions, e.g., the Summer Olympic Games in Athens 2004.

The swimmer chosen for the consultation was Andrea Simakova, who ranks among the few experts in both Czech and English swimming terminology. This is due to her educational and swimming stay in the USA. She also is an official translator and interpreter of English texts for the Czech Swimming Federation (ČSPS – Český svaz plaveckých sportů).

4. RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

4.1. The structure of the glossary

The structure of the present glossary will be analyzed on the theoretical basis of the specialized dictionaries and their structure (see chapter 1.4.1-2).

The bilingual English – Czech glossary is alphabetically ordered. The terms are accompanied by collocations, which are written in italics under each headword. For better understanding, the collocations are sometimes included as parts of the short sentences. The words, which do not belong to the collocations, are in brackets, e.g., *accelerated exit (of the hand out of the water)*

Once again, the present glossary represents a bilingual dictionary, the terms are not supplied with definitions, only with their Czech equivalents. The terminology is restricted to one subject field – swimming technique. However, it includes some fundamental terms from related sciences – hydrodynamics, hydrostatics and anatomy (see 1.1.4.2.). The swimming technique further involves terminology concerning pool facilities, participants at competition and swimming equipment. For a better conceptual organization the terms are further arranged into their subject fields. If appropriate, the terms contain some important linguistic information:

- ◆ morphological – the distinction between a noun and a verb, e.g., *exit (n.) - exit (v.)*
- ◆ abbreviation – abbreviations of words, e.g., *disqualified (také DQ)*
- ◆ variants – variants of words, e.g., *butterfly (take fly)*
- ◆ context – collocations of words, e.g., of the word *cadence* is *fall into a cadence*
- ◆ pragmatic – the pragmatic and stylistic variations of the Czech equivalents are marked by different colors

4.2. Characteristics of the terms

As we saw in the chapter dealing with the characteristics of the terms (see 1.3.5.), an effective system of terminology results from the particular qualities of its terms.

4.3. The analysis of the terms

In order to analyze the Czech terms concerning swimming technique and to prove the lack of unity of the terminology, we will divide the problematic groups of terms into five categories:

- ◆ academic (blue)
- ◆ tentative (green)
- ◆ popular-academic (pink)
- ◆ slang (red)
- ◆ under debate (aquamarine)

Eventually, it is of great interest to make a short analysis of the terminology of the swimming section in the Contemporary English – Czech dictionary of sporting terms.

4.3.1. Academic terms (blue)

As the label suggests, academic terms represent the terminology of scientists, researches, and lecturers; in general, the language used on the academic ground. An example of a book written in academic style is "Technika plaveckých způsobů". Undoubtedly, the aim of the academic terminology is to designate a concept as precisely as possible. Unfortunately, we have to agree with Poštolková et al. (see 1.3.5.1.) that this results in forming terms that are too descriptive, long and ponderous. For instance words such as:

catch –	přechodná fáze záběru paže
stroke –	pohybový cyklus horních končetin (HK)
entry -	přípravná fáze pohybového cyklu horních končetin (HK)

Due to the tendency of the economy in expression, the long terms are usually correlated with shortened forms:

catch –	“vyhmátnutí” (vody)
stroke -	záběr
entry –	zasunutí (ruky do vody)

From these examples we may clearly see that the second terms are much more flexible. In terms of productivity (see 1.3.5.1.), the shorter terms lend themselves to coining new items more easily. In other words, unlike the shortened forms, the descriptive terms are mostly incapable of forming derivations.

Compare:

noun

přechodná fáze záběru paže

“vyhmátnutí” (vody)

verb

provést přechodnou fázi záběru paže

“vyhmátnout” (vodu)

Similarly, the word *stroke*:

pohybový cyklus HK

záběr

⇒

provést pohybový cyklus HK

⇒

zabrat

Naturally, these two variations of the same term have different stylistic and pragmatic value. The academic terms are used especially for the purposes of publishing, scientific research and lecturing, whereas the shorter, mostly popular-academic terms, appear in less serious publishing and less formal communication.

The reasons why the scientists refuse the shorter terms vary. Some terms are ambiguous (e.g. “*záběr*” is also the propulsive part of “*pohybový cyklus*”, but in this case it refers to the whole cycle); some are considered popular-academic terms and in the written style are put into quotation marks and are not fully established (“*vyhmátnutí*”).

However, the experts who need to use the academic style must cope with the inflexibility of the terms and struggle with the difficulty of employing them in texts. Although they hesitate to accept the shorter variants, in one of the latest publications (e.g., the above mentioned book “*Plavání*”), we may spot a slight shift from the use of explicit (descriptive) terms to the implicit (non-descriptive) terms (see 1.3.5.2.).

4.3.2. Tentative terms (green)

There were cases where no adequate Czech equivalent was found for the English term or where there was only a single equivalent that, moreover, was considered non-standard. In most cases, the terms without Czech equivalents denoted some kind of movement:

downsweep –	záběr nohou směrem dolů
alignment –	výchozí poloha před začátkem záběru
sculling -	ploutvové pohyby ruky, ploutvování, "sculling"

From these selected terms we may notice that, once again, the Czech designations are in fact descriptions of the movements – i.e. descriptive terms. In the case of sculling there is more frequently used the borrowed Czech term "sculling" pronounced [skalink].

Due to the changes of rules in the backstroke turn in the 1990s, certain terms referring to the turns used before may seem of no use. However, in the latest issues of the swimming magazines (see 3.1.), dealing precisely with this topic were found, describing the most effective technique of these still used turns. The Czech language, surprisingly, does not have particular equivalents:

back-to-breast/"bucket" turn -	obrátká z polohy znak do polohy prsa při PZ
backstroke flip turn -	znaková obrátka před kotoulovou obrátkou polokotoulová obrátka při znaku
crossover/modified roll -	modifikovaná obrátka z polohy znak do polohy prsa
rollover turn -	znaková kotoulová obrátka

Although English swimming terminology distinguishes between rollover (backstroke) and somersault/flip/tumble (freestyle) turn, the Czech terminology, on the contrary, uses only one term "*kotoulová obrátka*" for both the backstroke and freestyle turns.

The backstroke flip turn possesses two translations in the present glossary. Apart from the above-mentioned green, the yellow term represents a designation found in

the Contemporary Czech - English dictionary of sporting terms (see chapter 1.2.4. and 4.3.5.).

4.3.3. Popular-academic terms (pink)

Popular-academic terms occur in the user-friendly book about swimming and swimming technique, "Plavání" (see 1.2.). Once again, as the term suggests, the popular-academic terms are terms that frequently appear as shorter and more accessible alternatives to the academic terms (see 4.3.1.) or descriptive terms. They also are used in disputable cases where no particular equivalent could be agreed upon, for instance:

bodysuit -	plavecká kombinéza, "sharky", "dlouhé plavky"
"feel" for the water -	pocit/vnímání vody, "cit" pro vodu
kick (n.) -	kmitání, kopání, pohyb doních končetin (DK), záběr DK

The first term "bodysuit" represents quite a new designation, which has been in use for only a couple of years. It appeared with the lately invented type of swimwear, which uses a new technology of fabric and shape and is supposed to eliminate friction in the water. As we may see in the example, to find a Czech term for this concept was difficult, since "bodysuit" is known especially among swimmers under different slang words - the red colored designations.

Quite similarly, the English equivalent for a frequent term "'feel' for the water", or the *"uncanny ability to find the greatest amount of still water during a stroke cycle"* (Zumerchik 1997:500) was difficult to obtain. Again, the Czech equivalent, *"cit" pro vodu* is deeply rooted in the practical use, but not yet accepted or standardized as a term. Therefore *"pocit/vnímání vody"* can be considered a good compromise.

The last word, greatly disputed among experts, is the term "kick". The experts strictly oppose the use of the Czech translation *"kop"*; again, however, this word is deeply rooted in the terminology of coaches and swimmers. Instead, experts suggest words such as *"pohyb dolních končetin"* or a popular-academic term *"kmitání"*. However the applicability of the word *"kmitání"* is limited. When we talk about "breaststroke kick", we cannot talk about *"prsové/prsařské kmitání"* but we say *"prsový/prsařský záběr dolních končetin"* or in the practical sphere the coaches and swimmers would say

“*prsový kop*” or “*prsové ‘nohy’*”. Although the term “*záběr dolních končetin*” seems a good compromise, again the experts oppose that “*záběr*” is a designation for just the propulsive part of the kick rather than for the whole kick. Therefore the term “*záběr*” would be ambiguous.

4.3.4. Slang words (red)

Under the heading “slang words” we understand both professionalisms and slang words (see 1.3.4.). In the present work it is not necessary to categorize the words into slang and professionalisms, since they do not represent a large percentage of the terminology. Only in certain cases, where they are of interest, will the distinction be pointed out. From the point of view of function, the terms mostly appear in the language of coaches and swimmers and are used for the economy of expression – laconic, usually expressive. In the written style the slang words are mostly put into quotation marks. The slang equivalents appear in the cases of:

butterfly kick -

delfínové “nohy”

lane line (rope) -

“dráha”, “dělicí lajna”

bottom line -

“lajna”

feet rotated outward at the ankle -

“fajfky”

We may see that the Czech equivalent “*lajna*” has the typical suffix of a slang word and it is a Czech counterpart of the English term “line”. It also appears as an equivalent of both “lane line” and “bottom line”. Therefore, the word is clearly ambiguous. For practical purposes, people use these words as the only designations, since other units usually sound unnatural. The designation “*dráha*” is also ambiguous since apart from the “lane line” it also designates the term “lane”, which denotes the space for swimming aligned by the lane lines (ropes) called “(*plavecká*) *dráha*”.

As we may see, for the popular Czech word “*fajfky*”, which refers to the position of the feet in the breaststroke kick, no English term exists. On the contrary, the English language has a term referring to the position of the feet in the crawl kick – “pigeon-toed feet”, which the Czech language only describes as “*špičky vytočené dovnitř*”.

The problematic word “kick” was already analyzed in the previous chapter (see 4.3.3.).

4.3.4. Words under debate ([aquamarine](#))

This section was created because of only one debated expression. Particularly, it is a derivation of the term “*prsa*” (breaststroke), an adjective - **prsový/prsařský**. The term refers to one of the four styles of swimming. It is surprising that there still is a debate over the correct adjectival form of such a basic term. The experts argue that in the academic style they tend not to use the adjective. However, it is impossible to avoid using the adjective for translations:

pullout -	prsový/prsařský záběr pod vodou
breaststroke turn -	prsová/prsařská obrátka

Of course, the experts suggest “*záběr. pod vodou u plaveckého způsobu prsa*” or “*obrátku u plaveckého způsobu prsa*”. But once again, we clearly see that the terms are long, not economical and, regarding the term’s productivity (see 1.3.5.1.), it is highly restricted in coining derivations.

When searching whether the correct form is “*prsový*” or “*prsařský*”, we come across various explanations. One explanation justifies the use of “*prsový*”. It claimed that “*prsařský*” is an old term and recently the adjective “*prsový*” has been in use. Another explanation claims that the term “*prsařský*” refers to the individual technique (style) of a breaststroker, whereas “*prsový*” refers to the breaststroke technique in general.

We can find an example of the first explanation in the book “*Plavání*”, where the term “*prsařský*” appears in a collocation “*prsařský způsob*” referring to an old breaststroke technique. In other cases the book avoids the adjective. However, in the mentioned dictionary of sporting terms the term “*prsařský*” is used in all collocations regardless their origin (see 4.3.5.).

To conclude the discussion, according to the function of the word (see 1.3.5.4.), it is important which of these two adjectives will occur more frequently in the literature and which, as a result, will become more accepted and will ultimately prevail.

4.3.5. Analysis of terms in the Contemporary English – Czech dictionary of sporting terms (yellow)

It is worth looking at the swimming terminology in the latest dictionary of sporting terms (see 1.2.4.). Undoubtedly, the dictionary represents an important step in compiling not only swimming terminology but also the terminology of other sports. When searching for equivalents, some terms were taken from the dictionary and used in the present glossary. These terms are marked by the yellow color.

midway marker -	značka středu bazénu
lane line (rope) -	dělicí lano
bottom line -	vodící dráhový pruh na dně

However, under a closer examination of the Czech equivalents we may notice that some do not correspond with the terminology currently used and accepted by the experts:

stroke -	1. plavecké tempo 2. plavecký styl	pohybový cyklus, záběr
individual medley	polohový závod jednotlivců	osobní polohový závod
S-pull	záběr paží při prsou	esovitá křivka (u kraula)
referee	hlavní rozhodčí	vrchní rozhodčí
freestyle	volný styl/způsob	volný způsob
high elbow	vlající ruka	vysoký loket

The experts do not consider words such as “plavecké tempo “or” volný styl correct. The other translations in the example are simply mistaken, referring to different concepts.

5. APPENDICES

5.1. Appendix 1 – English-Czech glossary of swimming technique terminology alphabetically ordered

5.2. Appendix 2 – Glossary of swimming technique terminology conceptually based

6. NOTATIONAL SYSTEM

- terms from the Contemporary English – Czech dictionary of sporting terms
- slang words
- popular-academic terms
- tentative terms
- words under debate
- academic terms

(n.) noun (podstatné jméno)

(v.) verb (sloveso)

HK horní končetina

DK dolní končetina

also designates synonyms to the headword - *anchor (also catch, catchpoint)*

see "see" for more information

/ designates synonyms in collocations and Czech translations – *floppy/loose*
uvolněný/relaxovaný

~ repetition of the headword in collocations

() designates the unnecessary part of a term or collocation – *(starting) block*
different grammatical gender – *znakař(ka)*

“ slang expressions and popular-academic terms

1,2. designates polysemy

size short explanation for a clearer understanding of a term – *skočit po hlavě*

= in cases, where a term has a abbreviation – *DQ = disqualified*

A

adapt

~ automatically

~ quickly

adaptation

accelerate

~ steadily

acceleration

action

acquire leg ~

aids

align

alignment

distort body ~

maintain ~

approach

~ the (finish) wall

1. anchor (also **catch**, **catchpoint**)

2. anchor (also **anchor man**)

anchor man (also **anchor**)

angle

~ of attack (also **tilt**)

adjust an ~

ankle

~ joint

floppy/loose/relaxed ~

stiff ~

announcer

arch (v.)

~ one's back

adaptovat se, přizpůsobit se

automaticky se adaptovat/přizpůsobit

rychle se přizpůsobit

adaptace, přizpůsobení

akcelerovat, zrychlit, zrychlovat

zrychlovat rovnoměrně

akcelerace, zrychlení

pohyb, práce

osvojit si práci dolních končetin

nadlehčovací pomůcky

"srovnat se" do výchozí polohy

výchozí poloha před začátkem záběru

narušit výchozí polohu těla plavce

udržet/setrvat ve výchozí polohu/ze

blížit se k, přibližovat se k; naplavávat na

naplavávat na (cílovou) stěnu

přechodná fáze záběru paže, "vyhmátnutí" vody

poslední plavec ve štafetě, "finišmen"

poslední plavec ve štafetě. "finišmen"

úhel

úhel náběhu

nastavit úhel

kotník, hlezenní kloub

hlezenní kloub

uvolněný/relaxovaný hlezenní kloub

malý rozsah pohybu v hlezenním kloubu

hlasatel

prohnout se

prohnout se do oblouku při znakovém startu

<p>arm ~ action ~ swing breaststroke ~ technique bring ~ s forward/backward recovering ~ stroking ~ armpit air gasp in ~ take in ~ athlete elite ~ Automatic Officiating Equipment axis long ~ short ~</p>	<p>paže, horní končetina práce horních končetin švih paže technika prsových/prsařských paží přenést/vést paže vpřed/vzad při technice motýlka paže ve fázi přenosu paže ve fázi záběru podpaží vzduch lapat po vzduchu nadechnout se sportovec elitní sportovec elektronická časomíra osa podélná osa příčná osa</p>
B	
<p>1. back 2. back (also backstroke) backstroke (also back) ~ start ~ turn ~ flags (also flags) ~ swimmer (also backstroker) ~ turn indicators backstroker (also backstroke swimmer)</p>	<p>záda znak znak znakový start znaková obrátka vlaječky, praporky znakař(ka) ukazatel znakové obrátky praporky 5m od koncové stěny znakař(ka)</p>

balance

maintain body/stroke ~

place the body off ~

promote a ~ in a stroke

shift body ~

to ride off ~

beat (n.)

down~ (also downswEEP)

six- ~ kick

two- ~ kick

up~ (also upswEEP)

beat (v.)

bend (also flex)

bending

(starting) block (also platform)

blow (n.)

long ~

blow (v.)

board (also kickboard, flutter board)

body

connect the entire ~ to the swimming process

body mass

bodysuit

bottom

bottom line

bow wave

create a long ~

breast (also breaststroke)

breaststroke (also breast)

~ kick

rovnováha

uchovat rovnováhu těla/pohybového cyklu

dostat tělo z rovnováhy

nastolit rovnováhu v pohybovém cyklu

přesunout rovnováhu těla

ztratit rovnováhu

úder kopu

úder kopu směrem dolů

šestiúderový kop, šestikop

dvoúderový kop

vertikální pohyb u střídavého kopu, záběr nohou směrem nahoru

kopat, kmitat

ohnout, pokrčit, skrčit

ohnutí, prohnutí, pokrčení, skrčení

(startovní) blok

písknutí

dlouhé písknutí

písknout

plavecká deska

tělo

zapojit do plavání celé tělo

tělesná hmotnost

plavecká kombinéza, "dlouhé plavky", "sharky"

dno bazénu

vodící dráhový pruh na dne, "lajna"

čelní vlna, sestupná část vlny

vytvořit dlouhou čelní vlnu při nádechu u kroula

prsa

prsa

prsový/prsařský pohybový cyklus DK, "prsové nohy"

~ turn
 surface ~
 ~ swimmer (also breaststroker)
breaststroker (also **breaststroke swimmer**)
 a world-class ~
breath
 ~ control
 ~ problems
 gasp/struggle for ~
 hold ~
 on one ~
 regular ~
 take a deep ~
breathe
 ~ deeply
 ~ in on alternate sides
 ~ in the front
 ~ on the side
 ~ regularly
 ~ in
 ~ out
breathing
 ~ technique
 alternate/bilateral ~ every three strokes
 double-stroke ~
 explosive ~
 master the ~ process
 one side/unilateral ~
 side ~

prsová/prsařská obrátka
 prsa bez ponoření hlavy
 prsař(ka)
 prsař(ka)
 prsař na světové úrovni
 dech
 kontrola nádechu a výdechu
 potíže s dechem
 lapat po dechu
 zadržet dech
 na jeden nádech
 pravidelný nádech a výdech
 zhluboka se nadechnout
 nadechovat se
 nadechovat se zhluboka
 střídavě se nadechovat na obě strany
 nadechovat se dopředu
 nadechovat se na stranu
 pravidelně se nadechovat
 nadechnout
 vydechnout
 plavecké dýchání
 technika dýchání
 oboustranné dýchání na každý 3. záběr, dýchání na "jedenapůl" cyklus
 dýchání na jeden záběrový cyklus
 dýchání s prudkým vydechnutím a vdechnutím
 osvojit si proces plaveckého dýchání
 jednostranné dýchání
 nádech do stran

<p>buoyancy <i>center of ~</i> <i>pullboy adds extra ~</i> butterflier (also butterfly swimmer) butterfly (also fly) <i>~ kick</i> <i>~ swimmer (also butterfly)</i> buttocks <i>draw up feet to the ~</i></p>	<p>plovatelnost, vzplývavost střed objemu výtlaku piškot přidá na snazší plovatelnosti motýlkař(ka) motýlek pohybový cyklus DK motýlka, "delfínové nohy" motýlkař(ka) hýždě přitáhnout nohy k hýždím</p>
C	
<p>cadence (also rhythm) <i>fall into a ~</i> calve catch (also catchpoint, anchor) (n.) <i>soft ~</i> catch (v.) catchpoint (also catch, anchor) catch-up center of mass check-in chest <i>roll over onto the ~</i> chief <i>~ finish judge</i> <i>~ judge</i> <i>~ inspector of turn</i> <i>~ recorder</i> <i>~ timekeeper</i></p>	<p>rytmus být v rytmu, dostat se do rytmu lýtko přechodná fáze záběru paže, "vyhmátnutí" vody jemné "vyhmátnutí" vody "vyhmátnout" vodu přechodná fáze záběru paže, "vyhmátnutí" vody dobíhat těžiště hmotnosti prezentace hrudník, "prsa" přetočit se do polohy prsa/na "prsa" hlavní, vrchní, vedoucí vrchní cílový rozhodčí hlavní rozhodčí vrchní obrátkový rozhodčí vedoucí protokolu vrchní časoměřič</p>

chin
clavicle (also collar bone)
clerk of course
coach
collar bone (also clavicle)
collect
command
compete
competition
international ~
intervene in a ~
national ~
swimming ~
take part in a ~
competitive
~ event
~ swimming
competitor
contraction
muscle ~
coordination
the arm and leg ~
crawl (also front crawl)
~ kick
sprint ~
curve
(a hand) follows a ~
force ~
cut
~ the surface

brada
 klíční kost/klavikula
 tajemník závodu
 trenér, kouč
 klíční kost/klavikula
 sebrat, shromáždit
 pokyn, povel
 závodit
 přebor, závod
 mezinárodní závod
 zasahovat do závodu
 republikový přebor/závod
 plavecký závod
 zúčastnit se závodu
 závodní
 závodní disciplína
 závodní plavání
 závodník, účastník soutěže
 kontrakce
 svalová kontrakce
 koordinace, souhra
 koordinace HK a DK
 kraul
 kraulový kop
 kraulový sprint
 křivka
 (ruka) "sleduje" křivku
 záběrová křivka
 protnout,
 protnout rukou, hlavou, atd. hladinu vody

<p>cycle <i>(in)complete ~</i> <i>stroke ~</i></p>	<p>cyklus (ne)úplný cyklus pohybový cyklus</p>
D	
<p>depth <i>attain a consistent ~</i> descent direction disqualification disqualified = DQ disqualify 1. distance 2. distance 1. dive (n.) <i>starting ~</i> 2. dive (n.) 1. dive (v.) 2. dive (v.) diving board dolphin <i>~ kick</i> downbeat (also downswEEP) 1. downswEEP 2. downswEEP 3. downswEEP (also downbeat) DQ (also disqualified) drag <i>considerable ~</i></p>	<p>hloubka dosahovat neměnné hloubky při odrazu klesat, sestupovat směr diskvalifikace diskvalifikovaný diskvalifikovat vzdálenost, trať, úsek vytrvalostní disciplína skok do vody po hlavě, "šipka" startovní skok ponoření/potopení skočit po hlavě, skočit "šipku" potopit/ponořit se hlavou napřed skokanské prkno delfín delfínový záběr DK, delfínové "nohy" kop směrem dolů část záběrové fáze, kdy ruka směřuje vně od podélné osy těla fáze odtlačování u pohybového cyklu HK znaka kop směrem dolů diskvalifikovaný odpor značný odpor</p>

<p> <i>eliminate ~</i> <i>encounter ~</i> <i>experience ~</i> <i>form ~</i> <i>frictional ~</i> <i>great ~</i> <i>produce ~</i> <i>reduce ~</i> <i>wave ~</i> draw drop push (n.) drown </p>	<p> eliminovat/odstranit odpor narazit na odpor ucítit odpor tvarový/vírový odpor třecí odpor velký odpor vytvořit odpor zmenšit/zmírnit odpor vlnový odpor los odraz od stěny z přidržením okraje bazénu tonout, topit se; klesat </p>
E	
<p> ear ear plugs eddies (also eddy currents) eddy currents (also eddies) elbow <i>high ~</i> electronic time equipment end <i>turning ~</i> <i>~ wall</i> 1. enter 2. enter 1. entry <i>make an ~</i> <i>point of ~</i> </p>	<p> ucho ucpávka do uší vířivé proudy vířivé proudy loket vysoký loket ve fázi přenosu HK u kraula; ve fázi záběru HK u kraula elektronická časomíra konec obrátková stěna bazénu cílová stěna zasunout ruku do vody dopadnout při skoku do vody přípravná fáze pohyb. cyklu HK; zasunutí ruky do vody provést přípravnou fázi; zasunout místo zasunutí </p>

smooth ~

2. entry

(swimming) equipment

event

individual ~

men/women individual ~s

men/women team ~s

relay ~

swimming ~

exercise

breathing ~

buoyancy ~

carry out an ~

propulsion ~

submerging ~

exhale

explosively ~

fully ~

exhaust

exit (a.)

accelerated ~ (of the hand out of the water)

exit (v.)

~ the water

extend

~ along

~ forcefully/sharply

extension

incorporate ~ (in a stroke)

lateral ~

eye

plynulé zasunutí

dopad do vody při skoku

plavecké pomůcky

disciplína, závod

závod jednotlivců

individuální disciplíny mužů/žen

soutěže mužských/ženských družstev

štafetový závod

plavecká disciplína

cvičení, nácvik

nácvik dýchání

nácvik plovatelnosti/vzplývavosti

provádět cvičení

propulzní cvičení

nácvik noření/zanořování do vody

vydechnout

prudce vydechnout

úplně vydechnout

vyčerpat, velmi unavit

vytažení

akcelerované vytažení (ruky z vody)

vysunout/vytáhnout

vysunout/vytáhnout ruku z vody

provést extenzi, natáhnout, protáhnout

provést extenzi paže podél těla

energicky/prudce vytrčit paže vpřed

extenze, natažení, protažení

zařadit extenzi (v pohybovém cyklu)

laterální/podélná extenze (natažení)

oko

F

face (n.)

face (v.)

~ the wall

false start rope

drop the ~

"feel" for the water

have a ~

feet

~ rotated out(ward) at the ankle

pigeon-toed ~

figure-eight pattern

make a ~

FINA (Federation Internationale Natation

finals

advance to ~

finger

finish (n.)

approach the ~

~ end/wall

finish (v.)

finning

fins (also flippers)

flags (also backstroke flags)

flex (also bend)

~ sharply

flexibility

ankle ~

hip ~

flight

obličej, tvář

být čelem k, být čelně k

být čelem ke stěně, být čelně ke stěně

záchytné lano

spustit záchytné lano

pocit/vnímání vody, "cit" pro vodu

vnímat vodu, mít "cit" pro vodu

nohy pod kotníkem

dorzální flexe v hlezenním kloubu se špičkami vytočenými vně,

špičky vytočené dovnitř u techniky kraulového kopu

základní ploutvový pohyb ruky tvaru čísla osm, "osmičky"

provést rukou ploutvový pohyb ve tvaru čísla osm, dělat "osmičky"

mezinárodní plavecká federace

finále

postoupit do finále

prst u ruky

cíl

přibližovat se do cíle

cílová stěna bazénu

dohmátnout do cíle

ploutvové pohyby rukou pro statickou polohu na hladině

ploutve

vlaječky, praporky

ohnout, ohýbat

energicky/ostře ohnout

ohravnost, flexibilita

uvolněnost/rozsah pohyblivosti hlezenního kloubu

uvolněnost/rozsah pohyblivosti kyčelního kloubu

let

flip (v.)

~ the legs over

flippers (also fins)

float (n.)

hold a ~

perform a ~

prone ~

float (v.)

~ gently

floating

back ~

face ~

1. flow

~ of a stroke

2. flow

laminar ~

turbulent ~

fluid

flutter board (also kickboard, board)

fly (also butterfly)

1. foot

2. foot

flyer

force (n.)

apply ~

buoyant ~

counteracting ~s

drag ~s

generate ~

horizontal ~

převrátit, švihnout

převrátit nohy, švihnout nohama při kotoulové obrátce

ploutve

vznášení, **statické spývání**

setrvat ve vznášení

předvést vznášení

vznášení na prsou/břiše

vznášet se

volně se vznášet

vznášení, splývání

splývání na zádech

splývání na břiše

plynulost pohybu

plynulost záběru

proudění

laminární proudění

turbulentní proudění

kapalina

plavecká deska

motýlek

noha pod kotníkem

stopa délková míra = 0,3048 m

závodník, který při předávce ulije start

síla, tlak

uplatnit sílu/tlak

hydrostatický vztlak

síly působící opačným směrem

odporové síly

vytvářet, vyvíjet sílu

horizontální/vodorovný tlak

<p> <i>lift ~s</i> <i>propulsive ~</i> <i>vertical ~</i> force (v.) <i>~ inward</i> <i>~ outward</i> <i>~ curve</i> forearm <i>~ hanging down/loose</i> forehead free (also freestyle) freestyle (also free) <i>~ relay</i> <i>~ swimmer (also freestyler)</i> freestyler (also freestyle swimmer) frequency <i>stroke ~ (also stroke count, rate)</i> friction front crawl (also crawl) </p>	<p> síly hydrodynamického vztlaku propulzní/hnací síla vertikální/svislý tlak tlačit, vytlačovat tlačit dovnitř směrem k tělu tlačit vně od těla záběrová křivka předloktí uvolněné předloktí, "vlažící ruka" ve fázi přenosu kraulové paže čelo volný způsob volný způsob štafeta ve volném způsobu kraulař(ka) kraulař(ka) frekvence, počet záběrů ,atd. frekvence/počet pohybových cyklů/záběrů tření kraul </p>
G	
<p> glenoid (also shoulder joint) glide (n.) <i>prone ~</i> glide (v.) <i>back ~</i> gliding goggles gutter </p>	<p> ramenní kloub/glenoid splývání splývání na prsou/břiše splývat splývat ve znakové poloze splývání plavecké brýle žlábek </p>

H	
<p>hand <i>cupping the ~ (creates lift)</i> handgrip hand rail head <i>~ position</i> <i>keep the ~ down/low</i> heat (also preliminary, trial) <i>withdrawals after the ~/finals</i> heel hip <i>~ distance/width</i> <i>~ joint</i> <i>~ line</i> humerus (also upper arm) hyperventilate</p>	<p>ruka miskovitý tvar ruky vytváří hydrodynamický vztlak držadlo u startovního bloku madlo u startovního bloku hlava pozice hlavy držet hlavu dole/nízko rozplavba odstoupení z rozplaveb/finále pata bok, kyčel šířka boků kyčelní kloub úroveň kyčlí nadloktí/humerus hyperventilovat</p>
I	
<p>IM = individual medley imbalance increase <i>~ gradually</i> index finger indication <i>give an ~</i> individual medley (also IM, medley) <i>~ turn</i></p>	<p>PZ nerovnováha zvětšit, zvýšit postupně zvyšovat ukazováček znamení dát znamení osobní polohový závod obrátko v osobním polohovém závodě</p>

<p>inch inertia <i>dynamic ~</i> <i>overcome ~</i> <i>static ~</i> infringement inhale inspector of turn (also turn judge) instep insweep (downward+inward phase) insweep-upsweep</p>	<p>palec, coul angl. délková míra = 2,54 cm setrvačnost dynamická setrvačnost překonat setrvačnost statická setrvačnost přestupek, porušení pravidel vdechnout obrátkový rozhodčí klenba chodidla, nárt záběrová fáze pohybového cyklu prsových/prsařských paží přitažení loktů pod prohnutý trup u techniky prsa</p>
J	
<p>joint <i>ankle ~</i> <i>hip ~</i> <i>knee ~</i> <i>shoulder ~ (also glenoid)</i> judge <i>chief ~</i> <i>chief finish ~</i> <i>~ of stroke</i> <i>finish ~</i> <i>turn ~ (also inspector of turn)</i> jump (n.) <i>master a ~</i> <i>standing ~</i> jump (v.) <i>~ into the water</i></p>	<p>kloub hlezení kloub kyčelní kloub kolenní kloub ramenní kloub/glenoid rozhodčí hlavní rozhodčí vrchní cílový rozhodčí rozhodčí plaveckých způsobů cílový rozhodčí obrátkový rozhodčí skok zvládnout techniku skoku skok z místa skočit skočit do vody</p>

K	
<p>kick (n.) <i>commence a ~</i> <i>do a ~</i> <i>~ on the back</i> <i>~ on the side</i> <i>flutter ~</i> <i>frog ~</i> <i>keep a steady ~</i> <i>narrow ~</i> <i>propulsive ~</i> <i>scissor ~</i> <i>shallow ~</i> <i>six-beat ~</i> <i>size of a ~</i> <i>strong ~</i> <i>two-beat ~</i> <i>underwater ~</i> kick (v.) <i>~ hard</i> kickboard (also board, flutter board) kicking <i>(breaststroke) ~ technique</i> knee <i>~ joint</i></p>	<p>kop započít kop provést kop kop ve znakové poloze kop v poloze na boku střídavý kop, střídavý pohyb nohama kop žáby udržet rovnoměrný/pravidelný kop kop malého rozsahu, úzký kop aktivní část kopu, propulzní kop střídavý kop; nůžkový pohyb nohama kop prováděný těsně pod hladinou šestiúderový kop, šestikop rozsah kopu silný kop dvoúderový kop kop pod vodou kopat, kmitat kopat/kmitat silnou intenzitou plavecká deska kopání, pohyb dolních končetin, kmitání technika záběru DK (plaveckého způsobu prsa) koleno kolenní kloub</p>
L	
<p>1: land</p>	<p>přistát ve vodě při skoku</p>

2. land

~ feet on the wall

lane

assign a ~

outside ~

~ line(also lane rope)

~ number

~ rope (also lane line)

~s assignment

lap

record a number of ~s

~ card

~ counter

~ time

launch

1. leg

acquire ~ action

~ kick

2. leg

length

lever

leverage

apply ~

line up

1. lift (n.)

create a ~

~ forces

2. lift (n.)

forward head ~

lift (v.)

umístit

umístit chodidla na stěnu bazénu

plavecká dráha prostor pro plavání ohraničený dělicími lajnami

přidělit plaveckou dráhu plavci, časoměřiči, aj.

krajní plavecká dráha

dělicí lano, "dráha", dělicí "lajna"

číslo dráhy

dělicí lano, "dráha", dělicí "lajna"

rozlosování závodníků do drah

délka uplavaná/ jednoho bazénu

zaznamenávat počet uplavaných délek

tabulka s čísly

ukazatel odplavaných bazénů

mezičas

odstartovat, vyrazit, vyletět

dolní končetina

osvojit si práci dolních končetin

pohyb dolních končetin

úsek ve štafetě

délka bazénu

páka

činnost páky

aplikovat/použít činnost páky

seřadit se ve vodě čelem ke startovní stěně

hydrodynamický vztlak

vytvořit hydrodynamický vztlak

síly hydrodynamického vztlaku

zdvížení, zvednutí

zvednutí hlavy dopředu

zdvihnout, zvednout

<p>little finger long axis <i>move out of the body's ~</i> long course (also Olympic pool) lower leg</p>	<p>malíček podélná osa těla vychýlit se z podélné osy těla dlouhý bazén (50m) bérec</p>
M	
<p>marshalling area medley (also individual medley) ~ relay ~ swimmer (also medleyist) ~ swimming medleyist (also medley swimmer) midline ~ of the body midway marker misconduct momentum <i>constant ~</i> <i>forward ~</i> <i>great ~</i> <i>loose ~</i> <i>maintain/preserve/sustain the ~</i> <i>prolong ~</i> motion <i>do a ~</i> <i>forward ~</i> <i>(twist a body in) a corkscrew ~</i></p>	<p>místo prezentace polohový závod (PZ) polohová štafeta polohovkář(ka) štafetové plavání polohovkář(ka) podélná osa podélná osa těla značka středu bazénu nesportovní chování moment síly neměnný moment síly moment síly pohybující se vpřed velký moment síly ztratit moment síly uchovat moment síly prodloužit moment síly pohyb vykonat pohyb pohyb směrem vpřed (obrátit tělo) šroubovitým pohybem po kotoulové obrátce</p>

mouth

blow out through the ~

~ wide open

move

~ alternately

~ clockwise

~ counterclockwise

~ feetfirst

~ headfirst

movement

achieve a ~

alternating ~

arm ~

broad ~

carry out/execute a ~

circular ~

(in)complete ~

continuous ~

downward ~

essential ~

flat ~

identical ~

intermittent ~

kicking ~

lead a ~

natural ~

overall ~

perform a ~

produce a ~

propulsive ~

ústa

vydechnout ústy

ústa široce otevřená

pohybovat (se)

pohybovat střídavě

pohybovat po směru hodinových ručiček

pohybovat proti směru hodinových ručiček

pohybovat se za nohama

pohybovat se za hlavou

pohyb

úspěšně provést pohyb

střídavý pohyb

pohyb horních končetin

pohyb do šířky

provést/vykonat pohyb

krouživý pohyb

(ne)dokončený pohyb

plynulý/souvislý pohyb

pohyb směrem dolů

nezbytný/nutný pohyb

plochý/málo zakřivený pohyb

stejný/identický pohyb

nesouvislý/přerušovaný pohyb

pohyb DK

vést pohyb

přirozený pohyb

celkový pohyb

předvést/provést pohyb

vytvořit pohyb

hnací/propulzní pohyb

<p>provide a ~ recovery ~ rotating ~ simultaneous ~ undulating/wave ~ upward ~ muscle abdominal ~ contract ~ ~ fiber ~ group relaxed ~ respiratory ~ tense ~</p>	<p>umožnit pohyb pohyb při přenosu HK rotační pohyb pohyb provedený současně vlnivý pohyb pohyb směrem vzhůru sval abdominální svalstvo stáhnout sval svalové vlákno svalová skupina relaxovaný sval respirační/dýchací svalstvo napjatý/napnutý sval</p>
N	
<p>neck non-swimmer nose blow out through the ~</p>	<p>krk neplavec nos vydechnout nosem</p>
O	
<p>officials order of finish outswEEP outswEEP-inswEEP of the kick</p>	<p>sbor rozhodčích pořadí přípravná fáze pohybového cyklu prsařských/prsových paží fáze záběru dolních končetin plaveckého způsobu prsa</p>

P

pace clock

pace-making

paddle

palm

panel (also touch pad)

path

~ of the arm during the pull

pattern

arm length produces different pulling ~s

establish a breathing ~

ideal stroke ~

performance

improve ~

period

phase

physique

pivot (n.)

pivot (v.)

pitch (n.)

pitch (v.)

~ in

~ out(ward)

place (n.)

place (v.)

~ in the water

~ properly

placing

plane

sagittal ~

hodiny, stopky

vedení závodníka

plavecká odporová destička, "packa"

dlaň

dotyková stěna

záběrová dráha, dráha záběru

dráha paže při záběru

provedení, způsob

délka paže vyvolá individuální rozdíly v provedení záběru

určit si způsob dýchání

ideální provedení záběru

výkon

zlepšit výkon

doba pohybového cyklu

fáze pohybového cyklu

stavba těla, tělesný stav, konstrukce, konstituce, postava

pivot

točit/ se, otáčet se kolem osy

úhel, náklon

naklonit, sklonit

naklonit, natočit dovnitř

vytočit vně

místo

umístit

umístit do vody

správně umístit

umístění

rovina

sagitální/předozaďní rovina

frontal ~

plant (v.)

~ hands/feet on the wall

platform (also block)

push off the ~

step onto a starting ~

plunge

~ (a face) under the water

perform a ~

shallow ~

pool (also swimming pool)

~ for warm up

~ leader

edge of the ~

indoor ~

Olympic ~(also long course)

open-air/outdoor ~

swimming ~(also pool)

position (n.)

adjust a ~

aligned ~

body ~

constant ~

crouch ~

entry ~

establish a correct body ~

fixed ~

horizontal ~

maintain a ~

parallel ~

frontální/čelní rovina

nasadit

nasadit ruce/nohy na stěnu

blok

odrazit se ze startovního bloku

vystoupit na startovní blok

skočit, vrhnout se střemhlav

ponořit (obličej) pod vodu

provést skok

mělký skok

bazén

bazén na rozplavání

schůdky do vody

okraj bazénu

krytý bazén

olympijský bazén (50m)

otevřený bazén

plavecký bazén

poloha

upravit/přizpůsobit polohu

vyrovnaná poloha na hladině

poloha těla

konstantní/stálá/neměnná poloha

skrčená poloha

poloha při dopadu do vody

nastolit správnou polohu těla

ustálená poloha

horizontální/vodorovná poloha

setrvat v poloze, udržet polohu

paralelní poloha

perpendicular ~

poor ~

~ on the back

prone ~

(im)proper ~

vertical ~

position (v.)

power

continuous ~

loss of ~

practice

correct ~

effective ~

practice

preliminary (also heat, trial)

press

~ backwards

~ continuously

~ downwards

~ vigorously

pressure

constant ~

downward ~

ear ~

equal ~

hydrostatic ~

increase ~

low ~ area

reduce ~

programme (also start sheet)

svislá/kolmá poloha

špatná poloha

poloha na zádech

poloha na prsou/břiše

(ne)správná poloha

vertikální/svislá poloha

vložit, umístit do vody

síla

nepřetržitá/ustavičná síla

úbytek/ztráta síly

trénink, nácvik

správný trénink/nácvik

efektivní/účinný trénink

trénovat, procvičovat

rozplavba

tlačit, zatlačit

tlačit/zatlačit vzad

plynule tlačit/zatlačit

tlačit/zatlačit dolů

mohutně, důrazně, ostře tlačit/zatlačit

tlak

stálý/neměnný/konstantní tlak

tlak působící směrem dolů

tlak na ušní bubínek

vyvážený tlak

hydrostatický tlak

zvýšit tlak

podtlak

snížit tlak

rozpis závodu

<p>progress propel <i>~ efficiently</i> propulsion <i>downward ~</i> <i>gain ~</i> <i>obtain ~</i> <i>recommence ~</i> pull (n.) <i>arm ~</i> <i>do a ~</i> <i>underwater ~ (also pullout)</i> pull (v.) <i>~ hard</i> pullbuoy pullout (also underwater pull) push (n.) <i>arm ~</i> push (v.) <i>~ forward</i> push off (n.) <i>get a strong and deep ~</i> <i>explosive ~</i> push off (v.) (also take off) <i>push off the ~</i> push-off = push off</p>	<p>pohyb vpřed hnát kupředu, pohánět, zabrat účinně zabrat hnací/propulzní/tažná síla propulzní síla působící směrem dolů získat propulzní sílu nabrat propulzní sílu započít propulzi tah, fáze přitahování u pohyb. cyklu paží krala a motýlka; záběr přitahování paže; záběr paže provést tah/přitahování; provést záběr prsový/prsařský záběr pod vodou zatáhnout; zabrat zabrat/zatáhnout silou piškot, osma, "pulbojka" prsový záběr pod vodou tlak; fáze odtlačování u pohybového cyklu paží krala a motýlka odtlačování paží tlačit, trčit vytrčit vpřed paže u techniky prsa odraz získat razantní odraz do hloubky výbušný odraz odrazit se odrazit se ze startovního bloku</p>
Q	
QT =qualifying time (see time)	kvalifikační čas

R

race

promote a ~

scratch from a ~

rail

rate

stroke ~ (also frequency, stroke count)

reaction

(backstroke start) ~ time

1. record

2. record

establish/set a ~

break a ~

recorder

chief ~

recover

recovery

relaxed ~

high ~

~ phase

straight-arm ~

referee

regulation

observe a ~

relay

~ take-off judging

závod

organizovat závod

odstoupit ze závodu

zábradlí

počet záběrů atd., stupeň rychlosti

počet/rychlost pohybových cyklů/záběrů

reakce při startu

reakční čas (při znakovém startu)

zápis, záznam

rekord

vytvořit rekord

překonat rekord

zapisovatel

vedoucí protokolu

přenést

1. fáze přenesení/přenosu u pohyb. cyklu HK motýlka, znaka,

2. vertikální pohyb při střídavém kopu kraula a motýlka

3. fáze natahování/přenosu u pohybového cyklu

4. fáze skrčování u prsového/prsařského záběru DK

uvolněný přenos

vysoký loket ve fázi přenosu HK u kraula

fáze přenosu

přenos nataženou paží

vrchní rozhodčí

pravidlo

dodržovat pravidlo

štafeta

posuzování odskoku/předávek při štafetách

<p>relay team <i>composition of a ~</i> <i>~ member</i> release (n.) release (v.) report on resistance <i>considerable ~</i> <i>create ~</i> <i>encounter ~</i> <i>decrease ~</i> <i>great ~</i> <i>water ~</i> <i>wave ~</i> respiratory organs respiratory system results <i>official ~</i> <i>~ board</i> retardation <i>avoid ~</i> rhythm (also cadence) <i>build up a ~</i> <i>maintain ~</i> <i>opposition ~</i> <i>steady ~</i> <i>upset a natural ~</i> ribs rocking action</p>	<p>družstvo pro štafetový závod složení družstva pro štafetový závod člen štafetového družstva/štafety vytažení vytáhnout zapisovat, podávat zprávu o hydrodynamický odpor značný/značně velký odpor vytvořit odpor narazit na odpor snížit odpor velký odpor odpor vody vlnový odpor dýchací orgány dýchací/respirační systém výsledky oficiální výsledky výsledková tabule zpomalení, zpomalování, ubývání rychlosti vyhnout se zpomalení/zpomalování rytmus postupně zrychlovat rytmus zachovat rytmus pohyb proti sobě HK znaka rovnoměrný/pravidelný rytmus narušit přirozený rytmus žebra vlnivý pohyb, vlnivá technika</p>
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<p>roll (n.) <i>shoulder girle produces a natural ~</i> <i>body ~</i></p> <p>roll (v.)</p> <p>rotate <i>~ onto the front/back</i> <i>~ on the long axis</i></p> <p>rotation <i>body ~</i> <i>degree of ~</i> <i>hip and shoulder ~</i> <i>incorporate ~ in a stroke</i> <i>tremendous ~</i></p> <p>rule <i>apply a ~</i> <i>comply with ~s</i> <i>designate a ~</i> <i>enforce a ~</i> <i>obey a ~</i> <i>observe a ~</i> <i>one start ~</i> <i>violate a ~</i></p>	<p>rozkyv, výkyv ramenní pletenec způsobuje přirozený rozkyv/výkyv těla rozkyv/výkyv těla přetočit na rotovat, otáčet se otočit se na břicho/záda rotovat kolem podélné osy rotace, otáčení rotace těla stupeň rotace rotace v pánvi a ramenou zařadit rotaci v pohybovém cyklu obrovská rotace pravidlo aplikovat/použít pravidlo dodržovat pravidla určit/ustanovit pravidlo uplatnit pravidlo poslouchat/řídít se pravidlem zachovávat pravidlo pravidlo prvního startu porušit pravidlo</p>
S	
<p>S-shaped pattern <i>trace ~</i></p> <p>scoop</p> <p>scoreboard <i>electronic ~</i></p>	<p>esovitá křivka, "esíčko" "kreslit" esovitou křivku/"esíčko" nabrat vodu výsledková tabule elektronická výsledková tabule</p>

scapula (also shoulder blade)

sculling

second

loose a ~

seeding

re- ~

seeding time

short axis

short course

shot

shoulder

shrug the ~s

~ distance/width

~ rotation

~ joint (also glenoid)

~ girdle

~ blade (also scapula)

side stroke

signal (n.)

give a starting ~

warning ~

signal (v.)

sink

skill

basic ~

implement technical ~ into training

learn a ~

practice a ~

useful ~

slope

lopatka

ploutvové pohyby ruky, ploutvování, "sculling"

sekunda

ztratit sekundu

přidělení startovních drah

přelosování

čas určující přidělení startovní dráhy

příčná osa

krátký bazén (25m)

výstřel

rameno

pokrčit ramena

šířka ramen

rotace ramen

ramenní kloub/glenoid

pletenec ramenní

lopatka

plavání na boku/bok, "ouško"

povel

dát startovní povel

zvukový signál

signalizovat

klesat

dovednost

základní dovednost

zařadit technické dovednosti do tréninku

učit se dovednost

procvičovat/trénovat dovednost

užitečná dovednost

sklon, zkosení

sole

"snap"

speed

carry a ~

generate maximum ~

(a drag greatly) impedes swimming ~

increase ~

uniform ~

spin (n.)

spin (v.)

spine

splash (n.)

splash (v.)

split (see time)

~ time

start

delay a ~

fair ~

false ~

grab ~

gun ~

track (grab) ~

start sheet (also programme)

starter gun

starting grip

hold a ~

starting position

assume a ~

take up a ~

starter

chodidlo

dynamické/progresivní ukončení pohybového cyklu

rychlost

uchovat rychlost

vyvinout maximální rychlost

(odpor velkou měrou) zabraňuje rychlosti v plavání

zvýšit rychlost, zrychlit

stálá rychlost

otočení, přetočení

točit se při obrátce

páteř

cáknutí, cákání, šplíchnutí, stříknutí, stříkání

cáknout, stříknout

mezičas

čas zaplavaného úseku

start

zdržovat start

řádný start

chybný start

start z hlubokého předklonu kdy nohy jsou vedle sebe

start na výstřel

atletický start kdy jedna noha je vpředu druhá vzadu

rozpis závodu

startovní pistole

startovní madlo

držet startovní madlo

startovní pozice

zaujmout startovní pozici

zaujmout startovní pozici

startér

stomach

roll onto the ~

stopwatches

clear ~

straighten

straightening

streamline (n.)

hold a tight ~

streamline (v.)

streamlining

stretch (n.)

pull-breathe-kick- ~

stretch (v.)

stride

stroke (n.) (also stroke cycle)

~ length

~ mechanics

~ rate

~frequency

do an arm ~

effective ~

full ~

lengthen (last several) ~s

pick up a ~

smooth ~

stroke (v.)

~ hard

stroke count (also frequency, rate)

high ~

břicho

přetočit se na břicho

stopky

vynulovat stopky

narovnat

narovnání

splývání

udržet zpevněnou polohu při splývání

splývat

splývání

natažení, protažení

záběr-nádech-kop-natažení fáze prsové souhry

natáhnout, protáhnout

dlouhý krok

pohybový cyklus; záběr

plavecký krok

mechanika pohybového cyklu

stupeň rychlosti, počet záběrů, atd.

frekvence, počet záběrů, atd.

provést pohybový cyklus HK

účinný/efektivní pohybový cyklus

dokončený pohybový cyklus

protáhnout (několik posledních) pohybových cyklů/záběrů

zahájit pohybový cyklus po obrátce

plynulý pohybový cyklus

provést pohybový cyklus; zabrat

zabrat velkým úsilím

počet pohybových cyklů/záběrů

vysoký počet pohybových cyklů/záběrů

<p>style ~ of swimming ~ of stroke submerge suction supine 1. surface above the ~ below the ~ beneath the ~ break/cut the ~ on the ~ reach the ~ 2. surface create a ~ (by the tops of the feet) form a ~ (with the hand) propelling ~ sway lateral hip ~ sweep (n.) outward ~ rounded ~ sweep (v.) swim (n.) long ~ short ~ swim (v.) re- ~ ~ into the rope ~ upon back</p>	<p>styl; způsob plavecký způsob plavecký styl ponořit se, potopit se podtlak splývat na zádech hladina nad hladinou pod hladinou pod hladinou protnout hladinu na hladině dosáhnout hladiny plocha vytvořit plochu (nártý) udělat plochu (rukou) propulzní/záběrová plocha rozkyv rozkyv/vychýlení boků do stran rychlý krouživý pohyb pohyb vně po oblouku provádět kruhy provést rychlý krouživý pohyb trať dlouhá trať krátká trať plavat opakovat plavecký závod naplavat na plaveckou dráhu plavat ve znakové poloze</p>
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<p>swimmer <i>assemble ~s</i> <i>competitive ~</i> <i>elite ~</i> <i>fitness ~</i> <i>lead-off ~</i> <i>~ in default</i> <i>short distance ~</i> <i>top ~</i> <i>top-class ~</i> <i>trained ~</i> swimming <i>circle ~</i> <i>leisure ~</i> <i>long-distance ~</i> <i>middle-distance ~</i> <i>recreational ~</i> <i>sprint ~</i> <i>survival ~</i> swimming cap swimming costume swimming pool (also pool) <i>indoor ~</i> <i>outdoor ~</i> swimming trunks swim-off swimsuit <i>tight-fitting ~</i> swimwear</p>	<p>plavec shromáždit plavce před závodem závodní plavec elitní plavec kondiční plavec plavec zahajující štafetu plavec, který udělal chybu plavec na krátké tratě, krátkotračař nejlepší plavec špičkový plavec trénovaný plavec plavání plavání v elipse rekreační plavání dálkové plavání (tratě delší než 1500m) plavání na střední tratě (200-400m) rekreační plavání plavecký sprint záchranné plavání plavecká čepička plavky dámské plavecký bazén, plavecký stadión krytý plavecký bazén nekrytý plavecký bazén plavky pánské rozplavání v němž se rozhodne, který plavec postoupí do finále plavky dámské plavky upnuté na tělo plavky</p>
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T

Take your marks!

take-off (n.)

take off (v.) (also push off)

teammate

technical

possess a high level of ~ proficiency

breaststroke is the most ~ stroke

technique

acquire a ~

basic ~

correct ~

master a ~

prevalent ~

swimming ~

turning ~

tempo (also turnover rate)

even ~

broken ~

thigh

thorax

thumb

tilt (also angle of attack)

time (n.)

average ~

electronic ~

identical ~s

intermediate ~ (also split)

manual ~

official ~

Na místa!

odraz z bloku

odrazit se z bloku

člen týmu

technický

mít vysoký stupeň technické dokonalosti

prsá jsou nejtechničtější plavecký způsob

technika

osvojit si techniku

základní technika

správná/účinná technika

zvládnout techniku

technika, která je běžná/rozšířená

plavecká technika

technika obrátek

rychlost, rychlý rytmus, tempo

rovnoměrné tempo

nesouvislé/nerovnoměrné tempo

stehno

hrudník/torax

palec u ruky

úhel náběhu

čas

průměr časů

elektronicky naměřený čas

shodně naměřené časy

mezičas

ručně naměřený čas

oficiální/naměřený čas

qualifying ~
record a ~
take a ~
total ~
~s at intermediate distances
time (v.)
the "snap" of the heels is timed to coincide..
timekeeper
reserve ~
1. timing
accurate ~
the ~ of the arms and legs
2. timing
timing device
terminate a ~
toe
torso
touch (n.)
touch (v.)
~ at the same level
touch pad (also pannel)
electronic ~
train
transition
backstroke to breaststroke ~
smooth ~
trial (also heat, preliminary)
tuck
~ the legs toward the chin
~ the chin to the chest

kvalifikační čas
 zaznamenat čas
 (z)měřit čas
 výsledný čas
 mezičasy
 načasovat
 dynamické zakončení záběru je načasováno v souladu ...
 časoměřič
 náhradní časoměřič
 souhra; načasování
 správné načasování
 souhra HK a DK
 měření času
 časoměrné zařízení
 ovládat chod časoměrného zařízení
 prst u nohy
 lidský trup
 dotek, dohmat
 dotknout, dohmátnout
 dotknout se rukama ve stejné výši
 dotyková deska
 elektronická dotyková stěna
 trénovat
 přechod; přenos
 přechod ze znaka na prsa
 plynulý přenos
 rozplavba
 přitáhnout složením/zastrčením
 přitáhnout nohy k bradě
 přitáhnout bradu k hrudi

<p>turn (n.) <i>approach a ~</i> <i>back-to-breast/"bucket" ~</i> <i>backstroke flip ~</i> <i>complete a ~</i> <i>crossover/modified roll ~</i> <i>execute a ~</i> <i>flip/somersault/tumble ~</i> <i>initiate a ~</i> <i>poor ~</i> <i>rollover ~</i> <i>speed ~</i> <i>spin ~</i> turn (v.) <i>~ over</i> <i>~ to the breast</i> <i>~ marker</i> turnover <i>rapid arm ~</i> <i>~ rate (also tempo)</i></p>	<p>obrátka přibližovat se k, naplavávat na obrátku obrátká z polohy znak do polohy prsa při PZ znaková obrátka před kotoulovou obrátkou, polokotoulová obrátka při znaku dokončit obrátku modifikovaná obrátka z polohy znak do polohy prsa provést obrátku kotoulová obrátka, "kotoulovka" zahájit obrátku špatná obrátka znaková kotoulová obrátka závodní obrátka prsařská obrátka otočit otočit se, přetočit se přetočit na prsa ukazatel konce bazénu na dně bazénu frekvence rychlá frekvence paží rychlost rytmu/frekvence pohybů, tempo</p>
U	
<p>undulate undulation <i>~ of the body</i> upbeat (also upsweep) upper arm (also humerus)</p>	<p>vlnit vlnění, vlnivý pohyb vlnivý pohyb těla vertikální pohyb u střídavého kopu, záběr nohou směrem nahoru nadloktí/humerus</p>

upper body <i>keep the ~ still</i> 1. upsweep 2. upsweep 3. upsweep (also upbeat)	horní část těla držet horní část těla v klidu fáze odtlačování u pohybového cyklu HK kraula fáze přitahování u pohybového cyklu HK znaka vertikální pohyb u střídavého kopu
V	
velocity <i>race ~</i> vertical plane violation	rychlost otáčení závodní rychlost svislá rovina porušení, nedodržení, přestupek pravidla
W	
waist <i>bend at the ~</i> wall <i>start/end/finish ~</i> <i>side ~</i> warm-down (n.) warm down (v.) warm off (n.) warm off (v.) warm-up (n.) warm up (v.) warning <i>to give a ~</i> water	pas ohnout se v pase při startovním skoku stěna startovní/cílová stěna boční/krajní stěna vyplavání vyplavat rozplavání rozplavat rozplavání rozplavat napomenutí, varování dát napomenutí, varování voda

SWIMMING TECHNIQUE

above the ~
 against the ~
 feel the ~
 on the ~
 shallow ~
 tread ~
 under the ~
 ~ line
 wave
 ~ drag
 ~ movement
 weight
 whistle (n.)
 long ~
 short ~
 whistle (v.)
 width
 winner
 determine a ~
 wrist

nad vodou
 proti vodě
 vnímat vodu
 na vodě
 mělká voda
 šlapat vodu
 pod vodou
 hladina
 vlna
 vlnový odpor
 vlnivý pohyb
 tíha, hmotnost, váha
 hvizd
 dlouhý hvizd
 krátký hvizd
 pískat, zapískat
 šířka bazénu
 vítěz
 určit vítěze
 zápěstí

Y

yard

yard anglická délková míra = 0,9144m

SWIMMING TECHNIQUE

align

alignment

distort body ~

maintain ~

approach

~ the (finish) wall

1. **anchor** (také **catch**, **catchpoint**)

angle

~ of attack (také **tilt**)

adjust an ~

arch (v.)

~ one's back

take in ~

2. **back** (také **backstroke**)

backstroke (také **back**)

~ start

~ turn

~ flags (také **flags**)

~ swimmer (také **backstroker**)

~ turn indicators

backstroker (také **backstroke swimmer**)

balance

maintain body/stroke ~

place the body off ~

promote a ~ in a stroke

shift body ~

to ride off ~

beat (n.)

down~ (také **downsweep**)

six- ~ kick

two- ~ kick

up~ (také **upsweep**)

beat (v.)

breast (také **breaststroke**)

breaststroke (také **breast**)

~ kick

~ turn

surface ~

~ swimmer (také **breaststroker**)

breaststroker (také **breaststroke swimmer**)

a world-class ~

breath

~ control

~ problems

gasp/struggle for ~

hold ~

on one ~

regular ~

take a deep ~

breathe

~ deeply

~ in on alternate sides

~ in the front

~ on the side

<p>~ regularly</p> <p>~ in</p> <p>~ out</p> <p>breathing</p> <p>~ technique</p> <p>alternate/bilateral ~ every three strokes</p> <p>double-stroke ~</p> <p>explosive ~</p> <p>master the ~ process</p> <p>one side/unilateral ~</p> <p>side ~</p> <p>butterfliar (také butterfly swimmer)</p> <p>butterfly (také fly)</p> <p>~ kick</p> <p>cadence (také rhythm)</p> <p>fall into a ~</p> <p>catch (také catchpoint, anchor) (n.)</p> <p>soft ~</p> <p>catch (v.)</p> <p>catchpoint (také catch, anchor)</p> <p>catch-up</p> <p>coordination</p> <p>the arm and leg ~</p> <p>crawl (také front crawl)</p> <p>curve</p> <p>(a hand) follows a ~</p> <p>force ~</p> <p>cut</p> <p>~ the surface</p>	<p>cycle</p> <p>(in)complete ~</p> <p>stroke ~</p> <p>descent</p> <p>direction</p> <p>1. dive (n.)</p> <p>starting ~</p> <p>2. dive (n.)</p> <p>1. dive (v.)</p> <p>2. dive (v.)</p> <p>dolphin</p> <p>~ kick</p> <p>1. downsweep</p> <p>2. downsweep</p> <p>3. downsweep (také downbeat)</p> <p>drop push (n.)</p> <p>drown</p> <p>1. enter</p> <p>2. enter</p> <p>1. entry</p> <p>make an ~</p> <p>point of ~</p> <p>smooth ~</p> <p>2. entry</p> <p>exercise</p> <p>breathing ~</p> <p>buoyancy ~</p> <p>carry out an ~</p> <p>propulsion ~</p> <p>submerging ~</p>
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<p>exhale <i>explosively ~</i> <i>fully ~</i> exhaust exit (a.) <i>accelerated ~ (of the hand out of the water)</i> exit (v.) <i>~ the water</i> extend <i>~ along</i> <i>~ forcefully/sharply</i> extension <i>incorporate ~ (in a stroke)</i> <i>lateral ~</i> face (v.) <i>~ the wall</i> "feel" for the water <i>have a ~</i> feet figure-eight pattern <i>make a ~</i> finning flex (také bend) <i>~ sharply</i> flexibility <i>ankle ~</i> <i>hip ~</i> flight</p>	<p>float (n.) <i>hold a ~</i> <i>perform a ~</i> <i>prone ~</i> float (v.) <i>~ gently</i> floating <i>back ~</i> <i>face ~</i> 1. flow <i>~ of a stroke</i> fly (také butterfly) force (n.) <i>apply ~</i> <i>buoyant ~</i> <i>counteracting ~s</i> <i>drag ~s</i> <i>generate ~</i> <i>horizontal ~</i> <i>lift ~s</i> <i>propulsive ~</i> <i>vertical ~</i> force (v.) <i>~ inward</i> <i>~ outward</i> <i>~ curve</i> forearm <i>~ hanging down/loose</i></p>
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<p>free (také freestyle) freestyle (také free) ~ relay ~ swimmer (také freestyler) freestyler (také freestyle swimmer) frequency stroke ~ (také stroke count, rate) front crawl (také crawl) glide (n.) prone ~ glide (v.) back ~ gliding hyperventilate IM (= individual medley) imbalance increase ~ gradually individual medley (také IM, medley) ~ turn inhale insweep (downward+inward phase) master a ~ standing ~ jump (v.) ~ into the water kick (n.) commence a ~ do a ~ ~ on the back</p>	<p> ~ on the side flutter ~ frog ~ keep a steady ~ narrow ~ propulsive ~ scissor ~ shallow ~ six-beat ~ size of a ~ strong ~ two-beat ~ underwater ~ kick (v.) ~ hard kicking (breaststroke) ~ technique 1. land 2. land ~ feet on the wall launch 1. leg acquire ~ action ~ kick 2. lift (n.) forward head ~ lift (v.) medley (také individual medley) ~ relay ~ swimmer (také medleyist)</p>
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Appendix 2 - Glossary of swimming technique terminology conceptually based

<p>~ <i>swimming</i></p> <p>medleyist (také medley swimmer)</p> <p>momentum</p> <p><i>constant ~</i></p> <p><i>forward ~</i></p> <p><i>great ~</i></p> <p><i>loose ~</i></p> <p><i>maintain/preserve/sustain the ~</i></p> <p><i>prolong ~</i></p> <p>motion</p> <p><i>(twist a body in) a corkscrew ~</i></p> <p>move</p> <p><i>~ alternately</i></p> <p><i>~ clockwise</i></p> <p><i>~ counterclockwise</i></p> <p><i>~ feetfirst</i></p> <p><i>~ headfirst</i></p> <p>movement</p> <p><i>achieve a ~</i></p> <p><i>alternating ~</i></p> <p><i>arm ~</i></p> <p><i>broad ~</i></p> <p><i>carry out/execute a ~</i></p> <p><i>circular ~</i></p> <p><i>(in)complete ~</i></p> <p><i>continuous ~</i></p> <p><i>downward ~</i></p> <p><i>essential ~</i></p> <p><i>flat ~</i></p> <p><i>identical ~</i></p>	<p><i>intermittent ~</i></p> <p><i>kicking ~</i></p> <p><i>lead a ~</i></p> <p><i>natural ~</i></p> <p><i>overall ~</i></p> <p><i>perform a ~</i></p> <p><i>produce a ~</i></p> <p><i>propulsive ~</i></p> <p><i>provide a ~</i></p> <p><i>recovery ~</i></p> <p><i>rotating ~</i></p> <p><i>simultaneous ~</i></p> <p><i>undulating/wave ~</i></p> <p><i>upward ~</i></p> <p>non-swimmer</p> <p>outsweep</p> <p>outsweep-insweep of the kick</p> <p>path</p> <p><i>~ of the arm during the pull</i></p> <p>pattern</p> <p><i>arm length produces different pulling ~s</i></p> <p><i>establish a breathing ~</i></p> <p><i>ideal stroke ~</i></p> <p>performance</p> <p><i>improve ~</i></p> <p>period</p> <p>phase</p> <p>place (n.)</p> <p>place (v.)</p> <p><i>~ in the water</i></p>
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Appendix 2 - Glossary of swimming technique terminology conceptually based

~ properly

placing

plant (v.)

~ hands/feet on the wall

plunge

~ (a face) under the water

perform a ~

shallow ~

position (n.)

adjust a ~

aligned ~

body ~

constant ~

crouch ~

entry ~

establish a correct body ~

fixed ~

horizontal ~

maintain a ~

parallel ~

perpendicular ~

poor ~

~ on the back

prone ~

(im)proper ~

vertical ~

position (v.)

power

continuous ~

loss of ~

practice

correct ~

effective ~

practice

press

~ backwards

~ continuously

~ downwards

~ vigorously

progress

propel

~ efficiently

propulsion

downward ~

gain ~

obtain ~

recommence ~

pull (n.)

arm ~

do a ~

underwater ~ (také pullout)

pull (v.)

~ hard

pullout (také underwater pull)

push (n.)

arm ~

push (v.)

~ forward

push off (n.)

get a strong and deep ~

Appendix 2 - Glossary of swimming technique terminology conceptually based

<p><i>explosive ~</i></p> <p>push off (v.) (také take off)</p> <p><i>push off the ~</i></p> <p>push-off (= push off)</p> <p>rate</p> <p><i>stroke ~</i> (také frequency, stroke count)</p> <p>reaction</p> <p><i>(backstroke start) ~ time</i></p> <p>recover</p> <p>recovery</p> <p><i>relaxed ~</i></p> <p><i>high ~</i></p> <p><i>~ phase</i></p> <p><i>straight-arm ~</i></p> <p>release (n.)</p> <p>release (v.)</p> <p>retardation</p> <p><i>avoid ~</i></p> <p>rhythm (také cadence)</p> <p><i>build up a ~</i></p> <p><i>maintain ~</i></p> <p><i>opposition ~</i></p> <p><i>steady ~</i></p> <p><i>upset a natural ~</i></p> <p>rocking action</p> <p>roll (n.)</p> <p><i>shoulder girle produces a natural ~</i></p> <p><i>body ~</i></p> <p>roll (v.)</p> <p>rotate</p>	<p><i>~ onto the front/back</i></p> <p><i>~ on the long axis</i></p> <p>rotation</p> <p><i>body ~</i></p> <p><i>degree of ~</i></p> <p><i>hip and shoulder ~</i></p> <p><i>incorporate ~ in a stroke</i></p> <p><i>tremendous ~</i></p> <p>S-shaped pattern</p> <p><i>trace ~</i></p> <p>scoop</p> <p>sculling</p> <p>side stroke</p> <p>sink</p> <p>skill</p> <p><i>basic ~</i></p> <p><i>implement technical ~ into training</i></p> <p><i>learn a ~</i></p> <p><i>practice a ~</i></p> <p><i>useful ~</i></p> <p>slope</p> <p>"snap"</p> <p>speed</p> <p><i>carry a ~</i></p> <p><i>generate maximum ~</i></p> <p><i>(a drag greatly) impedes swimming ~</i></p> <p><i>increase ~</i></p> <p><i>uniform ~</i></p> <p>spin (n.)</p> <p>spin (v.)</p>
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Appendix 2 - Glossary of swimming technique terminology conceptually based

splash (n.)

splash (v.)

start

delay a ~

fair ~

false ~

grab ~

gun ~

track (grab) ~

starting position

assume a ~

take up a ~

stomach

roll onto the ~

straighten

straightening

streamline (n.)

hold a tight ~

streamline (v.)

streamlining

stretch (n.)

pull-breathe-kick- ~

stretch (v.)

stride

stroke (n.) (také stroke cycle)

~ length

~ mechanics

~ rate

~frequency

do an arm ~

effective ~

full ~

lengthen (last several) ~s

pick up a ~

smooth ~

stroke (v.)

~ hard

stroke count (také frequency, rate)

high ~

style

~ of swimming

~ of stroke

submerge

supine

1. surface

above the ~

below the ~

beneath the ~

break/cut the ~

on the ~

reach the ~

2. surface

create a ~ (by the tops of the feet)

form a ~ (with the hand)

propelling ~

sway

lateral hip ~

sweep (n.)

outward ~

rounded ~

Appendix 2 - Glossary of swimming technique terminology conceptually based

sweep (v.)

swim (n.)

long ~

short ~

swim (v.)

re- ~

~ into the rope

~ upon back

swimmer

assemble ~s

competitive ~

elite ~

fitness ~

lead-off ~

~ in default

short distance ~

top ~

top-class ~

trained ~

swimming

circle ~

leisure ~

long-distance ~

middle-distance ~

recreational ~

sprint ~

survival ~

technical

possess a high level of ~ proficiency

breaststroke is the most ~ stroke

technique

acquire a ~

basic ~

correct ~

master a ~

prevalent ~

swimming ~

turning ~

tempo (také turnover rate)

even ~

broken ~

tilt (také angle of attack)

time (v.)

the "snap" of the heels is timed to coincide..

1. timing

accurate ~

the ~ of the arms and legs

train

transition

backstroke to breaststroke ~

smooth ~

tuck

~ the legs toward the chin

~ the chin to the chest

~ float (viz. float)

Appendix 2 - Glossary of swimming technique terminology conceptually based

turn (n.)

backstroke flip ~

complete a ~

crossover/modified roll ~

execute a ~

flip/somersault/tumble ~

initiate a ~

poor ~

rollover ~

speed ~

spin ~

turn (v.)

~ over

~ to the breast

~ marker

turnover

rapid arm ~

~ rate (také tempo)

undulate

undulation

~ of the body

upbeat (viz. beat)

1. **upsweep**

2. **upsweep**

3. **upsweep (také upbeat)**

velocity

race ~

water

above the ~

against the ~

feel the ~

on the ~

shallow ~

tread ~

under the ~

~ line

wave

~ drag

~ movement

POOL FACILITIES

(starting) block (také platform)

bottom

bottom line

diving board

end

turning ~

~ wall

false start rope

drop the ~

flags (také backstroke flags)

gutter

handgrip

hand rail

inch

length

midway marker

pace clock

pannel (také touch pad)

pool (také swimming pool)

~ for warm up

~ leader

edge of the ~

indoor ~

Olympic ~ (také long course)

open-air/outdoor ~

swimming ~ (také pool)

rail

scoreboard

electronic ~

short course

timing device

terminate a ~

touch pad (také pannel)

electronic ~

wall

start/end/finish ~

side ~

width

yard

SWIMMING RULES AND COMPETITION

2. anchor (také anchor man)

anchor man (také anchor)

announcer

athlete

elite ~

blow (n.)

long ~

blow (v.)

check-in

chief

~ finish judge

~ judge

~ inspector of turn

~ recorder

~ timekeeper

clerk of course

coach

collect

command

compete

competition

international ~

intervene in a ~

national ~

swimming ~

take part in a ~

competitive

~ event

~ swimming

competitor

disqualification

disqualified (také DQ)

disqualify

1. distance

2. distance

DQ (také disqualified)

draw

event

individual ~

men/women individual ~s

men/women team ~s

relay ~

swimming ~

flyer

heat (také preliminary, trial)

indication

give an ~

infringement

inspector of turn (také turn judge)

judge

chief ~

chief finish ~

~ of stroke

finish ~

turn ~ (také inspector of turn)

Appendix 2 - Glossary of swimming technique terminology conceptually based

lane

assign a ~

outside ~

~ line (také lane rope)

~ number

~ rope (také lane line)

~s assignment

~ counter

~ time

2. leg

line up

marshalling area

officials

order of finish

pace-making

preliminary (také heat, trial)

programme (také start sheet)

QT (také qualifying time)

race

promote a ~

scratch from a ~

reaction

(backstroke start) ~ time

1. record

2. record

establish/set a ~

break a ~

recorder

chief ~

referee

regulation

observe a ~

relay

~ take-off judging

relay team

composition of a ~

~ member

report on

results

official ~

~ board

rule

apply a ~

comply with ~s

designate a ~

enforce a ~

obey a ~

observe a ~

one start ~

violate a ~

scoreboard

electronic ~

second

loose a ~

seeding

re- ~

seeding time

shot

Appendix 2 - Glossary of swimming technique terminology conceptually based

signal (n.)

give a starting ~

warning ~

signal (v.)

split (viz. také time)

~ time

start

delay a ~

fair ~

false ~

grab ~

gun ~

track (grab) ~

start sheet (také programme)

starter gun

starter

stopwatches

clear ~

swimmer

assemble ~s

competitive ~

elite ~

fitness ~

lead-off ~

~ in default

short distance ~

top ~

top-class ~

trained ~

swim-off

Take your marks!

teammate

time (n.)

average ~

electronic ~

identical ~s

intermediate ~ (také split)

manual ~

official ~

qualifying ~

record a ~

take a ~

total ~

~s at intermediate distances

timekeeper

reserve ~

2. timing

timing device

terminate a ~

touch (n.)

touch (v.)

~ at the same level

touch pad (také pannel)

electronic ~

trial (také heat, preliminary)

warm-down (n.)

warm down (v.)

warm off (n.)

Appendix 2 - Glossary of swimming technique terminology conceptually based

<p> warm off (v.) warm-up (n.) warm up (v.) warning <i>to give a ~</i> whistle (n.) <i>long ~</i> <i>short ~</i> whistle (v.) winner <i>determine a ~</i> </p>	
SWIMMING EQUIPMENT	
<p> aids board (také kickboard, flutter board) bodysuit ear plugs fins (také flippers) flippers (také fins) flutter board (také kickboard, board) goggles kickboard (také board, flutter board) paddle pullbuoy stopwatches <i>clear ~</i> swimming cap </p>	<p> swimming costume swimming trunks swimsuit <i>tight-fitting ~</i> swimwear </p>

HYDRODYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS

bow wave

create a long ~

buoyancy

center of ~

pullboy adds extra ~

center of mass

depth

attain a consistent ~

drag

considerable ~

eliminate ~

encounter ~

experience ~

form ~

frictional ~

great ~

produce ~

reduce ~

wave ~

eddies (také eddy currents)

eddy currents (také eddies)

2. flow

laminar ~

turbulent ~

fluid

force (n.)

apply ~

buoyant ~

counteracting ~s

drag ~s

generate ~

horizontal ~

lift ~s

propulsive ~

vertical ~

friction

inertia

dynamic ~

overcome ~

static ~

lever

leverage

apply ~

1. lift (n.)

create a ~

~ forces

momentum

constant ~

forward ~

great ~

loose ~

maintain/preserve/sustain the ~

prolong ~

physique

pivot (n.)

pivot (v.)

Appendix 2 - Glossary of swimming technique terminology conceptually based

<p>pitch (n.)</p> <p>pitch (v.)</p> <p>~ in</p> <p>~ out(ward)</p> <p>pressure</p> <p>constant ~</p> <p>downward ~</p> <p>ear ~</p> <p>equal ~</p> <p>hydrostatic ~</p> <p>increase ~</p> <p>low ~ area</p> <p>reduce ~</p> <p>resistance</p> <p>considerable ~</p> <p>create ~</p> <p>encounter ~</p> <p>decrease ~</p> <p>great ~</p> <p>water ~</p> <p>wave ~</p> <p>suction</p> <p>wave</p> <p>~ drag</p> <p>~ movement</p> <p>weight</p>	<p>ANA</p> <p>ONLY</p> <p>pigeon-toed</p> <p>finger</p> <p>1. knee</p> <p>barbels</p> <p>~ hanging down/forward</p> <p>forward</p> <p>glenoid (ball shoulder joint)</p> <p>hand</p> <p>cupping the ~ (swimmer's)</p> <p>head</p> <p>~ position</p> <p>keep the ~ down</p> <p>heel</p> <p>hip</p> <p>~ (swimmer's)</p> <p>~ part</p> <p>~ the</p> <p>humeral (ball upper arm)</p> <p>index finger</p> <p>joint</p> <p>ankle</p> <p>leg</p> <p>~ knee</p> <p>shoulder - (ball glenoid)</p> <p>toes</p> <p>~ joint</p> <p>~ leg</p> <p>thumbs - action</p>
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ANATOMY	
<p>arch (v.) <i>~ one's back</i></p> <p>arm <i>~ action</i> <i>~ swing</i> <i>breaststroke ~ technique</i> <i>bring ~ s forward/backward</i> <i>recovering ~</i> <i>stroking ~</i></p> <p>armpit 1. back</p> <p>body <i>connect the entire ~ to the swimming process</i></p> <p>buttocks <i>draw up feet to the ~</i></p> <p>calve</p> <p>chest <i>roll over onto the ~</i></p> <p>chin</p> <p>clavicle (také collar bone)</p> <p>collar bone (také clavicle)</p> <p>ear</p> <p>elbow <i>high ~</i></p> <p>eye</p> <p>face (n.)</p> <p>feet <i>~ rotated out(ward) at the ankle</i></p>	<p><i>pigeon-toed ~</i></p> <p>finger 1. foot</p> <p>forearm <i>~ hanging down/loose</i></p> <p>forehead</p> <p>glenoid (také shoulder joint)</p> <p>hand <i>cupping the ~ (creates lift)</i></p> <p>head <i>~ position</i> <i>keep the ~ down/low</i></p> <p>heel</p> <p>hip <i>~ distance/width</i> <i>~ joint</i> <i>~ line</i></p> <p>humerus (také upper arm)</p> <p>index finger</p> <p>joint <i>ankle ~</i> <i>hip ~</i> <i>knee ~</i> <i>shoulder ~ (také glenoid)</i></p> <p>knee <i>~ joint</i></p> <p>1. leg <i>acquire ~ action</i></p>

Appendix 2 - Glossary of swimming technique terminology conceptually based

~ kick
 little finger
 long axis
 move out of the body's ~
 lower leg
 midline
 ~ of the body
 mouth
 blow out through the ~
 ~ wide open
 muscle
 abdominal ~
 contract ~
 ~ fiber
 ~ group
 relaxed ~
 respiratory ~
 tense ~
 neck
 nose
 blow out through the ~
 palm
 plane
 sagittal ~
 frontal ~
 respiratory organs
 respiratory system
 ribs
 scapula (také shoulder blade)

short axis
 shoulder
 shrug the ~s
 ~ distance/width
 ~ rotation
 ~ joint (také glenoid)
 ~ girdle
 ~ blade (také scapula)
 spine
 stomach
 roll onto the ~
 thigh
 thorax
 thumb
 toe
 torso
 upper body
 keep the ~ still
 vertical plane
 waist
 bend at the ~
 wrist

7. CONCLUSION

In the theoretical part the author introduced some facts about swimming including its development and categorization. Further on, she dealt with the theoretical background of terminology, with particular emphasis on the quality of terms, and terminography.

The author of the present work compiled swimming technique terminology by means of excerpting literature. From the excerpted terminology the author created two types of glossaries: 1. an up-to-date bilingual English-Czech glossary, alphabetically ordered and 2. glossary conceptually ordered according to the terms' semantic fields. The amount of excerpted terms and collocations exceeded one thousand.

The dictionary is designed for practical use at the Department of Swimming at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport (hereinafter only FTVS) in Prague, for the lecturers and coaches as well as for the students, especially students specializing in swimming. In fact, the glossary covers terminology used in the first semester (winter term) of compulsory swimming education at FTVS. Finally, it will also be a help to the translators and interpreters dealing with the swimming terminology.

In the course of the work the author came across inconsistencies in the Czech swimming terminology and as a result decided to make a qualitative analysis of some of the inconsistent terms. First, she differentiated the groups of problematic terms into five categories and marked them by different color – academic terms (blue), tentative terms (green), popular-academic terms (pink), slang words (red) and words under debate (aquamarine). Second, she made an analysis of each differentiated group from the view of its stylistic and pragmatic use and also pointed out some problematic words in each section.

In addition, the author found it interesting to analyze terms in the swimming section of the Contemporary English-Czech dictionary of sporting terms, the latest sports dictionary published. Surprisingly, the analysis revealed that the dictionary includes many incorrect translations, in other words terms that do not correspond with the terminology currently used and accepted by the experts.

Since the terminology of swimming technique covers terminology only of one swimming section, the author recommends further project focusing on the terminology of training methods and didactics of swimming. This will result in a much-needed complete swimming dictionary, containing terminology of the whole sport.

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